

Sept 6 '22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

September 6, 1922

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The surrendered bonds will be forwarded by banks to the
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bonds of the new issue, in fully registered, or coupon registered
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after the receipt of the surrendered bonds.

The bonds of the maturing issue which are not converted
under this proposal will be paid off in cash on the 1st December,
1922.

W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

September 6, 1922

No. 36

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The Broadening Out Controversy

United Farmer Officials in Ontario Overwhelmingly Opposed to Premier Drury's New Party Proposals

THAT officials of the U.F.O. and U.F.W.O. do not see eye to eye with the political representatives of the U.F.O. in the provincial legislature on Premier Drury's proposals to transform the farmers' political movement into a Progressive political party, is clearly indicated in the result of a canvass of representatives of the associations made by the Farmers' Sun, the official organ of the U.F.O. The Sun states that a communication has been sent to every director of the U.F.O. and the U.F.W.O. asking for an expression of opinion on the premier's proposals and replies to the communication are being published as received.

The replies published so far indicate that unless some bending is done by the opposing factions or bodies of opinion, the U.F.O. is likely to break when the next provincial elections come along. The representatives of the associations with a few exceptions do not like Premier Drury's proposals. Not only are they afraid that the result of "broadening out" will be the wrecking of the associations but they believe that the farmers should, through the associations, seek the representation of their special interest. One and all deprecate the idea that they are seeking a class dominance and point to their avowed purposes in the political field as the answer to the charge that they are out to promote their own interests solely and exclusively. They simply want to assure adequate representation in the legislature of the farmers, and believe that can be best secured by associational action.

Convention Should Decide

A few endorse the proposals of Premier Drury and others refrain from expressing a personal opinion but declare emphatically for the annual convention deciding what course should be pursued. The Farmers' Sun, itself, is "convinced that there can be no change in the status of the farmers' movement that is not made with the consent and approval of the farmers who brought it into existence," and that opinion has been freely expressed by leading officials of the associations. The following selections are typical of the replies received in response to the request from the Farmers' Sun.

Dan J. Hogan, U.F.O. director Lanark Co.: The question should be settled by the association. "One of the recognized democratic principles of the U.F.O. organization is that any question of provincial policy should be settled by the annual convention, composed of delegates from the local clubs. Any question of local policy should be settled at the annual county convention or a convention called for the purpose."

J. G. Hurst, U.F.O. director, North Waterloo: "I am decidedly in favor of keeping our organization purely agricultural for independent political action included. Whether farmers should unite with others 'of like mind' to nominate a candidate for parliament should depend wholly on local conditions, and where local conditions call for it let this be done independently of any provincial Drury machine."

Will Split U.F.O.

John Hope, U.F.O. director, North York: "To the rural mind it is very hard to understand what is meant by

broadening out, but to my mind it means an end to the identity of the U.F.O. as an organization, as it will eventually be swallowed up in one or other of the old line parties and revert back to all the ills that pertain to the system. . . . It will undoubtedly make a serious split in the U.F.O. organization and will hurt the cause which many have labored to build up. I sincerely hope that Mr. Drury will be able to find a more satisfactory solution to his problem than the one he has in view, for I am sure he is perfectly sincere in his endeavors for the best good of all, but he may not see clearly the other side."

Should Broaden Out

R. W. Ireland, U.F.O. director, Prince Edward: "In view of the fact that 90 per cent. of our population is made up of the common people, I am very much in favor of Mr. Drury's broadening out policy."

M. A. Campbell, U.F.O. director, Halton: "We must recognize all citizens who believe in the same principles as we do. . . . Our motto is the clasped hand of the consumer and producer. Thousands of consumers live in the towns and cities. Are we going to ignore them? By no means. By backing a strong political party which represents our views and will endeavor to carry the same into effect, we can accomplish a great good to ourselves and our country. This we cannot do by group government."

W. R. Shield, U.F.O. director, West Peterboro: "I strongly support Premier Drury's stand. Our West Peterboro political association in the Dominion by-election last year decided unanimously to broaden out and did so, and secured several hundred votes by so doing."

Premier Has No Mandate

P. H. Bolgers, U.F.O. director, South Renfrew: "Mr. Drury has no mandate to call a convention, and in doing so I think it would be usurpation on his part, as the annual convention of the United Farmers is the only place where a matter of such great importance could be disposed of."

F. E. Webster, U.F.O. political association, North Simcoe: "Drury says co-operate with our sympathizers in the towns and cities. That is just what we have been doing in North Simcoe. It would be stupidity to do anything else, but, unfortunately, sympathizers in the towns are few and far between. We find that the average man in the town resents this farmers' movement. They evidently look upon it as an uncalled for innovation."

Stand by Principles

R. J. Cleman, U.F.O. director, West Algoma: "Forming such a new party is only to break up the U.F.O. movement. My attitude is to scrap the machine instead of giving up the principles, if it won't work. Therefore I will support J. J. Morrison's views."

John Shea, U.F.O. director, Muskoka: "Stay by our organization; never mind the shadow, hang on to the bone."

Dennis Shea, U.F.O. director, Nipissing: "I am opposed to the premier's broadening out policy, and believe in maintaining our independence as a rural political party."

What the Women Say

Mrs. T. W. Dykes, U.F.W.O. director, West Elgin: "Will vigorously oppose Premier Drury's efforts to form a new



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party to take the place of the U.F.O. political party."

M. Souter, U.F.W.O. director, Nipissing: "It never was the object of the U.F.O. to form a political party. It should not be now. Their primary object politically, should be to elect as representatives men who subscribe to the principles of the U.F.O. organization, men of independent thought and who will never sacrifice principle for expediency."

Mrs. M. McMillan, U.F.W.O. director, North Ontario: "I would say, let well enough alone, as I think a move to form a new party will do more harm than good to the rural people, and I think the farmers should have a fair chance to prove out their platform."

L. S. Dempsey, U.F.W.O. director, Prince Edward: "I cannot see how the 'broadening out' policy would in any way work to the advantage of the U.F.O. To me it looks as if it would be the re-enactment of the fable of the camel who only wanted to get in his nose. Let us not forget that principle, not power, is what we stand for."

Mrs. A. M. Tansley, U.F.W.O. director, Wentworth: "For the U.F.O. to sink their identity as a political organization in the new party would spell ruin to the farmers' movement."

Ellen A. A. Wallace, U.F.W.O. director, Carleton: "From what I have seen of farmers' political organization it must remain separate or it will end in farmers losing their identity."

Mrs. H. L. Goltz, vice-president, provincial U.F.W.O.: "The U.F.O. organization, I believe, should stand firm as it is."

These opinions are fairly typical, but it may be said that of the comments so far published about 80 per cent. indicate opposition to the proposals of the premier.

The Farmers' Sun

On the front page of August 22, The Farmers' Sun had something to say about the efforts of political supporters of Premier Drury to secure control of the paper. A few weeks ago, it appears, a meeting was held in the provincial parliament buildings and a committee was appointed to go after shareholders of The Farmers' Sun for the purpose of securing votes at the coming annual meeting. This committee has sent out a circular letter to shareholders of the paper, which says, among other things, that "The committee want it distinctly understood that they are not seeking representation on The Sun board for the propagation of any political policy, but solely in a desire to see the Ontario farmer get a square deal in the editorial and news columns of the paper." This letter, says The Sun, is signed, as chairman, by a Labor M.P.P., who is not a registered shareholder of the Sun, and by three others who have no financial interest in the paper. Four other signatories are shareholders. The Sun resents the implication that it is unfriendly to the Drury government, and it leaves to its readers the suggestion that the Ontario farmers are not getting a square deal in its columns. Later The Sun returns to the matter with an appeal to its readers to support the paper at this time when "the farmers' movement is passing through a crisis" and "when the need for a re-assertion of the vital principles of the farmers' movement is so pressing."

Co-operation or New Party

There seems to be no little confusion of thought as to the precise meaning of Premier Drury's proposals. Many talk of them as though what was meant was simply the seeking of co-operative support from the urban centres with no interference whatever with the U.F.O. itself as a political force. Co-operation is not declined by any supporter of the U.F.O., but The sun points out that Premier Drury's proposals do not simply mean co-operation. The Sun says: "If broadening out means anything at all, then, the calling of a provincial Progressive convention means the organization of a new party, not the addition of urban support to the farmer movement, as some of its advocates suggest, but the forming of a new political organization in which the farmers will not exist as a separate group. The premier has said nothing further about the proposed provincial Progressive convention since the publication of his confidential letter to his supporters, but on every occasion on which he has discussed his plan from

Continued on Page 20

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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 6, 1922

The Need for Population

The news columns of the daily press indicate that the pressure of unemployment due to general conditions in European countries is compelling governments to look to emigration as a means of relieving the situation. The special correspondent in London of the Manitoba Free Press states that in Switzerland the drift of farmers' sons to the cities, where there is nothing for them to do, has induced the Swiss government to consider the plan of assisted emigration, and an appropriation has been made for that purpose. Other European countries are changing their attitude with regard to the emigration of their nationals, notably Holland, Belgium and Scandinavia, and with Great Britain also assisting emigration within the Empire, it would seem that there will be in the near future a great stream of emigration from the old to the new world.

Australia, it is reported, has already sent an agent into Switzerland to push the claims of the Commonwealth as a new home for intending emigrants and to take advantage of the changed attitude of the Swiss government. Judging from the way in which Australia is going after immigrants, it may be assumed that her agents are or soon will be on the job in the other countries as well.

The time seems ripe for an aggressive but selective immigration policy. Canada has all the advantages of nearness to Europe, and given equal energy in putting forward the claims of this country, we should secure by far the larger part of desirable European immigration. The vast area of agricultural land in these western provinces can only be peopled by immigration. The country does not want immigrants to whom land and work on the land does not appeal. There are quite enough industrial workers in Canada, but for the good of the agricultural community itself we must have men who are prepared to help in bringing our potential productivity into actuality and who know how to go about it.

Our rural problems are mainly problems of population. The organization and maintenance of school and municipal districts, the providing of facilities for social and religious intercourse, the establishment of means of communication and transportation—in a word the whole problem of community building and the development of the social activities without which life on the prairies is well-nigh intolerable hinges on the question of population. Educational facilities can be increased when the power to carry the cost is there; municipal improvements of various kinds can be carried out when the land is being cultivated; social life can be developed and some joy brought into it when the prairie is being made to support homes. And with the filling up of the vacant areas and the extension of cultivation the entire economic life of the country will be improved. It may be a trite, but it is none the less a true saying, that agriculture is the economic backbone of Canada, and because it is that all the efforts of the Canadian government should be directed toward peopling the land.

As to Broadening Out

What prominent officials in the U.F.O. and the U.F.W.O. think about the broadening-out proposals of Premier Drury may be ascertained from the expressions of opinion collected by The Farmers' Sun, some of which are reproduced in this issue of The Guide. Premier Drury, as might be expected, has some support among the officials for his new party plan, but the bulk of opinion is decidedly against it, although it is plain that

there is a feeling of profound regret that the issue has arisen.

Fear of the effect of the proposals upon the organization is the dominant note. Premier Drury undoubtedly has the confidence of the farmers of Ontario, but the distrust of the purely political party is deep-seated. The farmers took political action through their associations in order to escape evils that appear to be unavoidable in a purely political organization, evils that have been pointed out by eminent students of the organization of political parties from Ostrogorski to the recent able work of Michels. All experience, including the period of democratic rule, shows that political parties tend to become oligarchies, that a few impose their opinions and their will on the many. The object of the farmers was to overcome that by making their own organizations, which they control, the political machine, thus enabling them to select their own candidates and to formulate through their organizations their own policies.

There has not yet been evinced anywhere any strong desire to abandon that system. Nor does it mean that urban support is completely shut out. If there is one thing more than another that political thinkers today are insisting upon, it is the necessity for specific training for citizenship, and, as Lord Haldane says: "It is only by a sufficiency of intelligent discussion and by the evolution of common purposes in diverse forms of group life that the capacity of the individual citizen can be called forth." The principle herein involved covers the whole communal life, and the democratic organization of local opinion is as much needed in urban centres as in rural. The farmers have set the example; it is up to those sufficiently interested in the development of democratic institutions in urban centres to follow suit. There is nothing to prevent the organization of Progressive associations in towns and cities, and nothing to prevent such organizations and the farmers' organizations clasping hands in a mutual agreement to further progressive policies. It has been done, and the more it is developed the healthier will public opinion become. A director of the U.F.O. hits the nail on the head when he says: "We should retain what organization we now have and let the urban people who believe as we do organize themselves together that they might know themselves and that we might know and co-operate with them, after the manner established in the recent Manitoba elections." When people intelligently agree to co-operate in a common cause they are making real progress.

A Fallacious Argument

In a speech at a banquet given him by the Liberals of Toronto, last week, Premier King once more asserted that third parties in Canada were always born during Conservative rule, that it was the misrule or stagnatory policies of Conservatives that led to the formation of third parties. That, according to Mr. King, was the cause of the rise of the Progressive party, and he went on to say that it would be the fault of the Liberal party if it did not prove broad enough to make the Progressive party unnecessary.

It is a favorite theory with Mr. King that third parties are the product of Conservative rule, but neither in Canada nor anywhere else will the theory fit the facts. The history of the Labor party in England, for example, shows that it was the deficiencies of Liberalism that roused the workers to independent

political action. Up to the beginning of this century British Liberalism and Labor walked hand in hand; they parted because Liberalism failed to link politics with economics.

Liberalism has failed in precisely similar fashion in Canada. It has not progressed with the times. It has been concerned with political developments and has failed to realize the demands of economic conditions. That failure has made it impossible to make a rational distinction between the Liberal and Conservative parties. Liberalism carries a past of Conservative practice that virtually links the two parties together. It has not even tried, as sincere Liberals in Great Britain have tried, to evolve a policy that will adequately meet the demands of the time. That failure both in ideals and practice led to the independent political action of the farmers. Mr. King, himself, may have the ideals, he may have the desire to inaugurate real progressive policies, but his party has neither.

Some time ago the Manchester Guardian, the finest Liberal paper in the world, stated regretfully that the only party in England with an ideal was the Labor party. Of Canada it can be said that the only party with an ideal is the Progressive party. It may lack parliamentary experience and be ignorant of the tortuous paths of political opportunism, but it is closer to the great heart of the Canadian people than either of the two old parties.

The Income Tax

The Quebec provincial branch of the Retail Merchants Association of Canada, at its recent annual convention, passed a resolution declaring that the Income Tax "is a nuisance and uncertain as to the results, unjustly affecting all classes receiving salaries," that it should be abolished along with the taxes on checks and receipts, and "if it is necessary the sales tax be increased sufficiently to meet the needs of the country."

Put plainly and bluntly what the Quebec Retail Merchants Association wants is a system of taxation which will not touch accumulated wealth. They do not want taxed that portion of a person's income which is saved. For example: John Rockvilt has an income of say \$50,000. He spends \$30,000 and invests or puts in a bank \$20,000. Objectors to the income tax say that his taxes should be based on the \$30,000 he spends and what he saves should be free of taxation. Let us see how that works out.

Suppose John puts the \$20,000 in the bank, it does not stay there. The banker uses it by lending it to somebody who wants to spend it. Suppose a farmer gets \$1,000 of it; he gets it to finance the operations of his farm. He will buy things that are needed on the farm, and under a general sales tax, such as the Quebec Retail Merchants Association favors, he will pay a tax on the goods he buys for his business. In general then the process amounts to borrowers of saved income paying the taxes instead of the savers of the income. Now, how is that going to facilitate business, and how can such a system of taxation be said to be equitable?

One more illustration. The man with say an income of \$1,500 in the majority of cases will have to spend all his income in the support of himself and family. He will, therefore, under a general sales tax, be taxed on the whole of his meagre income. John Rockvilt pays taxes only on 60 per cent. of his income; somebody else pays the taxes on the

40 per cent. Is that fair? Is it not more in consonance with ideas of justice to make John Rockvilt pay considerably more proportionately than the man with an income of \$1,500? It is plain that John can live at a standard far above the man with an income of \$1,500, even if he were taxed the whole of the amount he saves. It is equally plain that if the burden of taxation is thrust upon the men with small salaries their standard of living will be reduced and the result will be a decrease of national efficiency through lower standards of living.

Nobody gets enthusiastic over the payment of taxes, but taxes are necessary and in meeting the necessity taxes must be laid where they will do the least possible harm to the nation as a whole. There is no form of taxation which fulfils that primary condition as adequately as the income tax. For that reason there is no fear of a Canadian government ever abolishing the income tax; it is here to stay, and to be made even more effective in placing the burden of taxation upon the shoulders that are broad enough to carry it.

J. B. Musselman Resigns

Announcement was made in the press last week of the resignation of J. B. Musselman from the secretaryship of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, a position he has filled with energy and ability for over eight years. In November, 1913, Mr. Musselman was elected to the board of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, and he now goes to the company as managing director in the place of J. Robinson, who has been appointed to the Board of Grain Commissioners. His activities are thus simply transferred to another field in the movement which, even those who may disagree with his policies will admit, he has served ably and sincerely.

Wheat marketing problems have been given

a very careful and studious attention by Mr. Musselman since the demand for the re-establishment of the 1919 wheat board. He has done a great deal to stimulate interest among the farmers in the actual facts of the grain business, facts which must be taken into account in the evolving of a new system. In his new position he will be brought more closely into touch with the technique of the grain market. It is all to the advantage of the movement to have workers in it who thoroughly understand the problems which it faces.

What Partyism Does

While Premier King was telling a Toronto audience that Liberalism would fail if it did not show itself broad enough to take in the Progressives, S. W. Jacobs, Liberal member for one of the Montreal divisions, was giving to western people an illustration of the failure of Liberalism to reach the Progressive standard. In an interview with the Manitoba Free Press, Mr. Jacobs, expressing his opposition to public ownership of the National Railways, said:

At the present moment a number of officials of the government railways are being displaced. These are either Conservatives or were appointed under the Unionist government. Now, a Liberal government being in power, they must go, and Liberals must be given their places. Such is not in the interest of the efficient administration of any railway system, and without efficiency you have failure. Directors are about to be appointed. Everyone of them will be Liberals. They will not be appointed because they have any railway knowledge or technical capacity. They will be appointed because of the political services they have rendered to the Liberal party. The mere fact that these directors will be appointed by the government makes them the creatures of that government. You cannot get away from that. No more can you get away from the lasting fact that the governmentally-owned railways remain in politics and cannot be taken out of it.

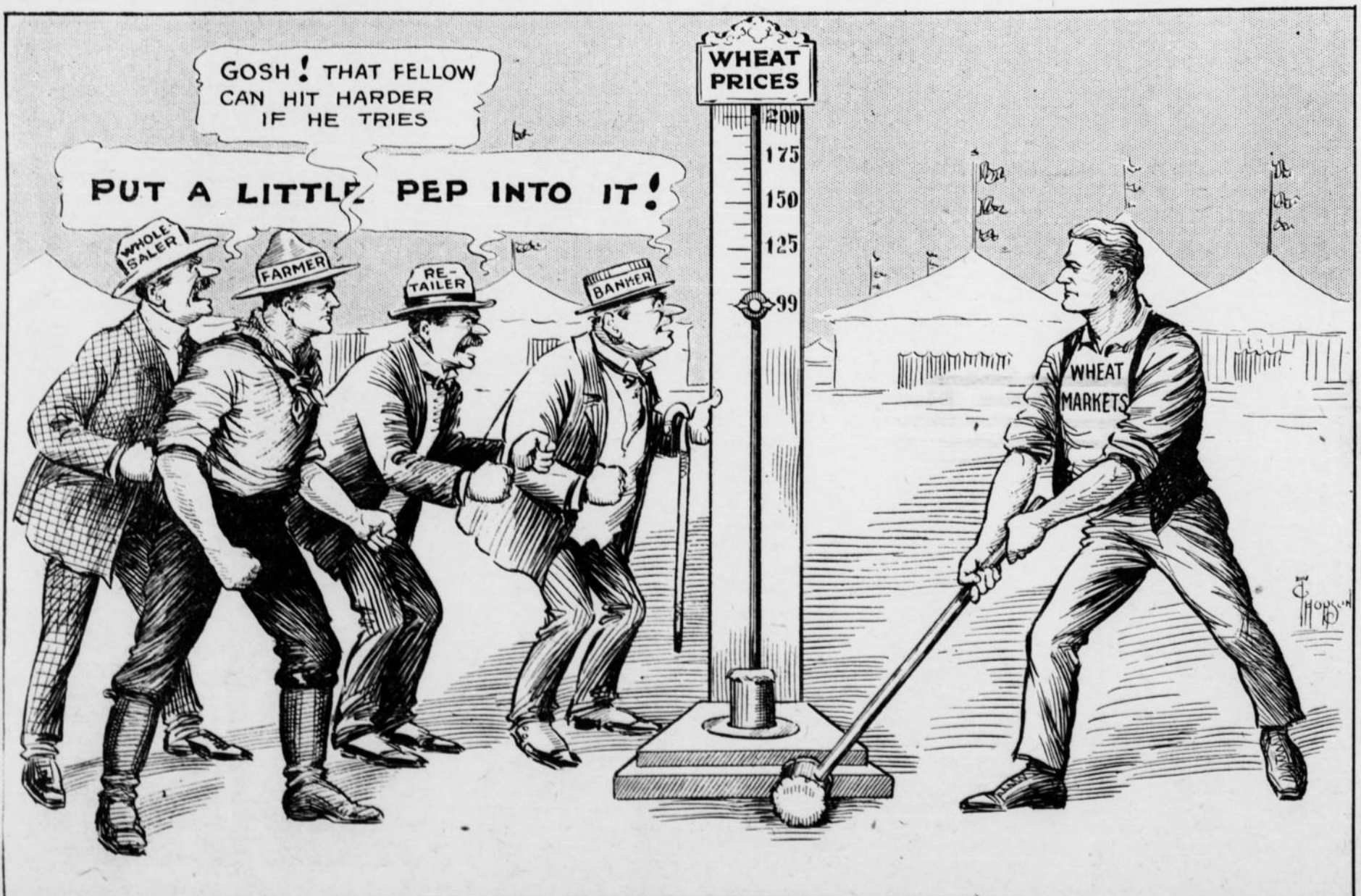
This is very painful reading and a most

serious indictment not only of the Liberal party but of the whole party system. It is not an argument against public ownership; it simply shows how political parties can exploit and demoralize a real progressive movement. It is an example of the obstacles that the Progressive movement must overcome, and it demonstrates that the party system with its antiquarian notions of patronage by which it manufactures support is a very real obstacle to progress. If this prediction of Mr. Jacobs, who presumably knows what he is talking about, should be fulfilled, the Progressive party will have an accounting to demand of Premier King at the next session of parliament.

The U.S. Steel Corporation announces a voluntary increase of wages for its employees. At the same time market reports show the price of steel products going up. There's always a joker somewhere in these things.

H. G. Wells says that "A political patriot is a man who is prepared to see you die for his country." This point of view received considerable emphasis in various countries in the "No more war" meetings held at the beginning of August.

The Toronto Telegram has a new and original slant on the political situation in Ontario. According to the Telegram, Drury and Morrison are only pretending a disagreement; behind this camouflage they are sedulously engaged in busting both political parties. Premier Drury is vamping the Liberals and Morrison is putting the Conservative party on the scrap heap by the subterfuge of appearing to oppose the premier. Thus both are building up a Progressive party. The imagination of the politically obsessed is a wonderful machine.



It's a Long Time Since He Rang the Bell

The Bounding Boy of Boston

By W. B. Kerr

TO the world at large I am merely one of the vast army of unknown, but there was a day in my life when I came near being famous; so near, in fact, that only a friction-match was lacking. Yes, a solitary match in the box on my bedroom wall one momentous morning would have made me the famous "Bounding Boy of Boston"; but, in spite of my sympathy for poor Martin Kelly, I cannot truthfully say that I ever regretted the absence of that match.

You have doubtless read of Kelly's marvelous experience, but as it happened many years ago and the origin of his wonderful boots has never been revealed, I will give you the story from start to finish.

I was living at the time with my parents, who kept a small lodging-house in the east end of Boston. For a number of years they had a queer lodger, named Graves — Professor Dudley Graves, he called himself, but when one of his chemical experiments came near wrecking our dwelling, the other lodgers changed the Dudley to "Deadly." He was odd in appearance, tall and gaunt, with stringy, iron-grey hair and feverish eyes that glowed in their sunken sockets like coals of fire in the dark. He rarely spoke, but his lips twitched continually, and he would stare at you in a way that made you feel uneasy. We thought him mentally unbalanced, but as he never offered harm to anyone, we paid little attention to his strange looks and actions.

Graves claimed to be an inventor, and his room was always littered up with odds and ends of machinery, bottles of chemicals and queer looking models. Compressed air and its marvelous possibilities was one of his hobbies, and he was always experimenting with the composition of strange gases, none too pleasant, as to odor, and of high explosive power, I fancy—judging by the accident to which I have already referred. In truth, his mania for meddling with unknown forces made him rather undesirable as a lodger; but, being a model in other respects, my parents continued to keep him.

The winter I was 18 Graves was taken down with an attack of pneumonia—brought on by exposure while making some experiments with air currents from the house-top—and, though we gave him the best medical attention, he did not recover. He seemed to have no friends or relatives, and no one ever appeared to claim his few belongings. Shortly before his death he pointed to a pair of rubber boots standing against the wall and tried to tell me something, but he was then so weak his voice was inaudible. I thought he probably wished me to have the boots, and as he owed us a little rent I felt justified in wearing them.

I was sure that Graves had made the boots himself, for they were totally unlike any I had seen before. The soles were very thick, being pneumatic, like a bicycle tire, and around the sides were button-like projections, which I took to be air-valves. For what use the boots were intended I could only conjecture, but they seemed to be an imitation of the seven-league boots of the fairy tales. It was necessary to adopt a light, shuffling step, for the slightest spring sent one bounding into the air; and, though it was somewhat trying to walk in them, considerable distance could be covered in a very short time.

It was just before Graves' death that Martin Kelly came to lodge with us. He was a jolly, dare-devil sort of chap, good-looking and a great favorite with the women; though, for that matter, he was very well liked by the men. As he shared my room, we soon became great friends, and it was through him that I secured work with the Fulton Construction Company, where Kelly himself was employed.

The shops were a long distance from our lodging-house, so we were compelled to turn out before daylight in order to reach them by seven o'clock. Early one April morning Kelly, finding no matches in the match-box, made his toilet in the dark; and when I arose a little later I discovered that he had put on my rubber boots instead of his own, though

they must have been a tight fit for him. As he had then left for the restaurant where he breakfasted, and as his boots were a little large for me, I decided to wear my shoes, despite the wet, sleppy weather.

That afternoon, five men, including Kelly and myself, were sent by the foreman of the company to replace a broken flagstaff on the top of the highest commercial building in Boston. After we began work, Kelly insisted on taking my place on the outer wall, remarking that my shoes might slip, but his rubber boots would not. To this thoughtfulness on his part I doubtless owe my life, for he had been working but a short time when a strong puff of wind caused him to lose his balance, and with a cry of terror he clutched wildly at the vacant air and then fell down, down, from that dizzy height to the street below. He lit squarely on his feet, and our horror was changed to blank astonishment when he rebounded from the pavement and came rushing upward, as if he had been shot out of a catapult. When he had nearly reached the top of the building, he started down again with sickening rapidity, but again rebounded and came shooting upward.

Thus began the marvelous bounding act of Martin Kelly that seemingly defied the laws of gravitation, and has since been a puzzle to the wisest men of our age. The rest of the story is history, but I will sketch it briefly.

It was soon learned that Kelly was alive and uninjured, but powerless to control his movements, other than to keep himself upright. Some ingenious mechanism in the soles of the rubber boots acted as a buffer to deaden the jar of his fall, and the same power immediately re-acted and sent him flying into the air again. What this power was no one could imagine, but it is a theory of mine that the upward rush of Kelly filled the air-chambers of the boots, and this air, coming in contact with a powerful chemical, became a high-pressure gas. The compression of this gas, when the boots struck the pavement, neutralized the force of the fall, and then the compressed gas, exploded by a sparker—as in a gasoline engine—blew the wearer of the boots into space again. This, of course, is mere guesswork; but whatever the force, so even was its movement that Kelly, sheltered from the wind by the tall buildings around him, always came down in the same spot.

For some time efforts were made to rescue him, but without success. It was found that any force sufficient to stop Kelly, would either kill or badly injure him, and the task was further complicated by the rapidity of his movements and the fear of causing him to lose his balance and fall on his head. At first, it was supposed that each rebound would be shorter than its predecessor, and that gravitation would soon overcome the upward motion; but later it was learned that there was little if any decrease in the rebounds, and, unless the mechanism in the boots broke down or expended its force, the up-and-down movement would continue indefinitely.

In the meantime Kelly was being fed in a peculiar manner. Small pieces of food and drink, in rubber bottles, were attached to the tail of a kite and sent up near him, and whenever the kite floated within reach, he would grab a morsel and bolt it on the way down. As he had been accustomed to eating his meals at a quick-lunch counter during rush hours, he did not find this method of taking nourishment at all difficult. At first he suffered considerably from loss of sleep, but soon learned to keep his balance while wrapt in the soundest slumber—a remarkable exhibition of the poise possible to those who live continuously in an atmosphere of culture. A person unused to the rush and bustle of city life could not have endured the nervous strain, but, in common with other urbanites, Kelly was in the habit of going on the jump.

It must not be supposed that this remarkable performance failed to attract attention. The street was blocked to traffic in an hour after Kelly took his

first tumble, and two days later, all attempts to carry on business in the buildings near him were abandoned. The residents of the city flocked to the spot en masse, and as the news spread, Boston was besieged by thousands of people, curious to view this modern miracle. The newspapers, of course, devoted columns to the wonder, and learned scientists evolved startling theories to account for the phenomenon. The moral phase of the strange occurrence was given careful consideration, and eminent divines preached many powerful sermons on this theme, holding up Kelly as an awful example of the effects of dancing, fast living, etc., and hinting that, like the builders of the Tower of Babel, he was trying to reach heaven by the wrong route.

By this time Kelly was known the world over, and the "Bounding Boy" was a household word. There were Bounding Boy ballads, Bounding Boy hatracks, Bounding Boy cigars, can-openers, cough drops and carving-knives, and you couldn't open a paper or magazine without seeing a picture of Martin Kelly. All who could afford the expense went to see Kelly, in his marvelous bounding act, and prominent millionaires with uneasy consciences sent free excursions to Boston, in order that "poor but deserving people" might witness the "greatest scientific wonder of the age."

Naturally, the opportunity to make money out of Kelly's performance was not neglected. An amusement company had early secured the privilege of erecting an immense amphitheatre around the place, and, even at a nominal price of admission, made a fortune every twenty-four hours. The finest music was furnished and at night the enclosure was lighted by electricity. It was pecuniary considerations that probably prevented Kelly's rescue, for after the first excitement over the affair had died down, a number of plans for getting him out of his predicament were advanced and some of these seemed feasible. But the amusement company discouraged all attempts to help the Bounding Boy, and to their protests were added those of the hotels, restaurants, railroads, and those selfish people who had not yet witnessed the spectacle, but wished to do so. As Kelly's friends were neither prominent nor influential, no hearing could be had for any rescue plan, and the poor fellow was left to his fate.

But do not imagine that Kelly was cast down by this heartless abandonment. Far from it. His spirits were as buoyant as his boots, and he remained light-hearted and cheerful to the end. In fact, after the first few days he seemed to enjoy the novelty of his position, and was greatly flattered by the attention he was attracting. He flirted desperately with the women, who voted him a "perfect dear" and bombarded him with bouquets until he landed, literally, in a bed of roses. They further evinced their admiration by writing him dainty little love-letters which they sent up by toy balloons, hawked about the amphitheatre for that purpose. Kelly could not read or reply to these ardent epistles, but when a balloon intersected his orbit he would capture the attached missive and press it gallantly to his lips, amid the applause of the fervid fair ones, and to the joy of the successful sender.

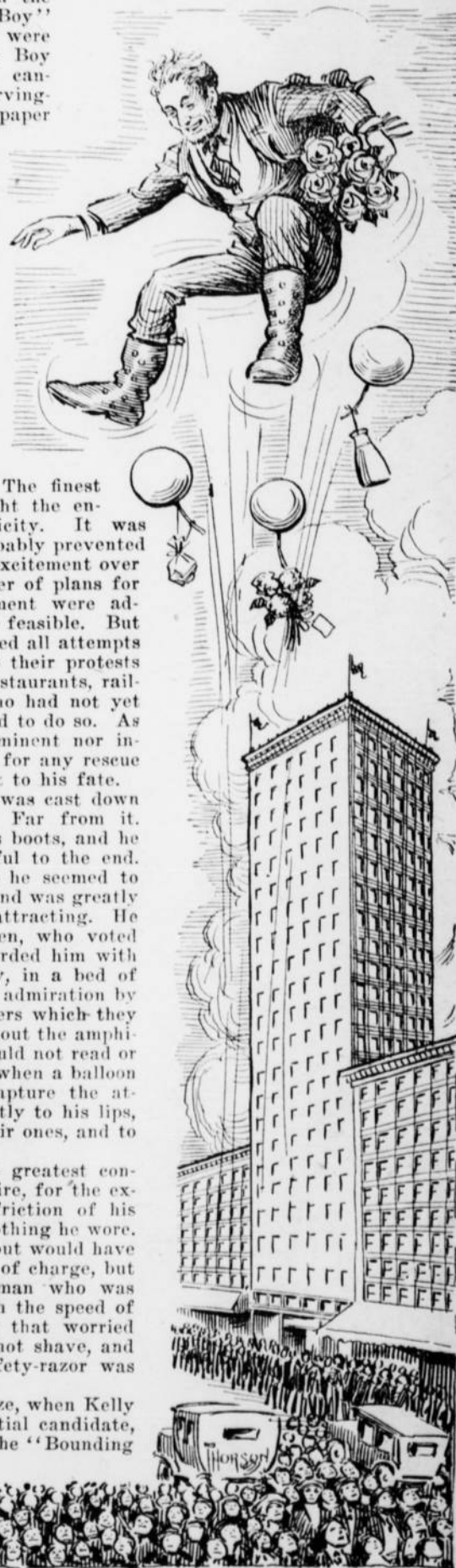
What seemed to give Kelly the greatest concern was the shabbiness of his attire, for the exposure to the weather and the friction of his flight had faded and frayed the clothing he wore. There was not a tailor in the city but would have been glad to make him a suit free of charge, but they all despaired of fitting a man who was forever flying through the air with the speed of an express train. Another thing that worried Kelly was the fact that he could not shave, and it was for him that the first safety-razor was invented.

But just at the height of the craze, when Kelly was being talked of as a presidential candidate, an unlooked-for event occurred. The "Bounding Boy" was taken sick. As usual, the doctors disagreed as to the nature of the disease. Some thought it was indigestion, due to high living and insufficient exercise; others declared it was nervous prostration, brought on by too close

application to the bouncing business; a few claimed it was consumption, and advised a change of climate; feminine physicians believed that he was pining away because of worry over some love affair; while the surgeons wanted to operate on Kelly for cancer, but didn't know just how to go about it. My opinion is that Kelly caught a bad cold through sleeping out of doors at night, and that what killed him was the medicine they put in his food.

At any rate, Kelly died; but just before his death he dictated his will to a stenographer—a word each time he came down. One queer provision in the will was that the rubber boots should be buried with him in Fairview cemetery, but wise people shook their heads. It was not to be supposed that the scientific world would consent to the loss of

Continued on Page 19



He flirted desperately with the women, who evinced their admiration by writing him dainty little love letters which they sent up in toy balloons hawked about the amphitheatre for that purpose.

News from the Organizations

SASKATCHEWAN

Gouty With Wine of Success

How soon the people can forget, and how indifferent they can become to the future so long as the present is secure, is well illustrated by a letter received at the Central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association from James Carruthers, secretary of the Lucky Thirteen local at Harris. When a cause is won appears to be the time of greatest danger to any organization. We are apt to forget that the win may not be permanent, and therefore fail to realize the necessity of keeping our armor bright and our organization in perfect trim, and we just lay down and bask in the sunshine. Meanwhile the enemy, smarting under defeat, reassembles his scattered forces, perfects his organization and prepares for another attack—an attack which may mean disaster to us because we have foolishly neglected to follow up our advantage. That has been the history of many an ultimate failure which might have been a permanent victory had we been more wise. This result has been foreseen by Mr. Carruthers, as illustrated in his communication, which follows:

"Find enclosed postal note, value \$3.00, subscription fees.

"The outlook here is poor for collecting. The Progressives have brought the bacon home, but the people appear not to care to provide the beans. Let them get more of the scorpion lash, then they may waken up."

Doubled Membership

To have increased the membership of a Grain Growers' local by considerably more than 100 per cent. at a time when funds are decidedly short as a result of two or three years of bad crops is no mean achievement. This, however, is what has been accomplished by the enthusiasm of J. L. Stanley, secretary of the Greenwood local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at Lloydminster, as shown by the following letter in which he enclosed the sum of \$35 for membership fees, \$3.00 of which was for the year 1921, viz.:

"I had hoped to be able to forward a membership list of at least 50 by this date, but money seems to be very scarce and as I am not putting names on the books until the membership fee is paid, the list is not as large as I had hoped. However, I still hope to increase it for this year. Membership list on separate sheet. Please note that there are three further subscriptions for 1921 arrears."

The membership of Greenwood local for 1921 was 14, so that what Mr. Stanley proposes for 1922 is an increase of nearly 400 per cent. over that of last year. While the result so far is the occasion of regret to Mr. Stanley, enthusiasm often accomplishes more than we hope for, and there can be little doubt that he will come very close to the figure he has set if he does not actually reach it.

Mrs. Osborne's Report

An excellent though condensed report of organization work has just been submitted to the Central office of the S.G.G.A. by Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne, of Dilke, director of the Women's Section, district 8, a most active and energetic official of the association.

The report covers the work of Mrs. Osborne from February last to the present time, and commences with a meeting at Pengarth, on February 25, when she gave an address to a joint meeting of the local and Women's Section at that point. On April 8, Mrs. Osborne organized a Women's Section of the association at Watrous, with 19 paid-up members, and on the following day another section at Plymouth with 12 paid-up members. On June 12 to 14, she attended a meeting of the Central board at the Farmers' Building, Regina, and on the day following, June 15, she spoke at a Grain Growers' Picnic at Craven.

Early in the year Mrs. Osborne brought forward a proposal to institute a short course in Public Speaking for Women, and on June 19 to 24 she

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Wiggintonham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; J. B. Muselman, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

attended the homemakers' convention at Saskatoon in connection with the course, doing the secretarial work for the latter. On July, 6, 10 and 11, she was present at the constituency meetings at Lumsden, Hanley and Davidson respectively, at each of which she outlined the work of the W.G.G.A.

Mrs. Osborne was invited to speak at a lawn social at Watrous, on July 6, but was unable to accept the invitation owing to the Lumsden constituency meeting on the same date; she, however, secured a substitute in the person of Mrs. McNeal, of Expanse, vice-president of the section. An invitation to a picnic at Aylesbury, on the 7th inst. had to be declined owing to her inability to make the train connections between that point and Lumsden.

Mrs. Osborne has always made it a point to attend everything to which she has been invited, and has never refused an invitation when it has been possible to attend. This is certainly a record of which she may be proud, when it is remembered that all services are voluntary.

Intrepid Five

"Despise not the day of small things" is a saying of which we are reminded by the organization of a new local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association at Waitville, Sask., in the Birch Hills district.

This local was organized with an initial membership of five, which number brings the local just within the constitution.

The probable effectiveness of any organization, however, is not to be judged by the size of its membership roll, but rather by the spirit which animates the members, and the fact that the Waitville people have proceeded to organize while their numbers are few indicates an enthusiasm and a faith in the future which is by no means to be despised. The fact that they organized at the present time is proof that they believe there is a future before them, and there is little doubt that their numbers will be greatly increased before the fall is far advanced, and that they will be able to have some real good meetings during the winter.

J. W. Cunningham was elected president of the local, which is known by the name of Waitville, with Mrs. E. M. Hodgson as vice-president, and Cornelius Nelson as secretary.

Required Delicate Judging

Kedleston W.G.G.A. held their fourth annual fair in the schoolhouse on Friday, August 18, and it will go down in history as one of the most successful fairs ever held in Kedleston, under the auspices of the W.G.G.A.

The entries were numerous and well contested, and also of a very high standard. Judging was done on "points." A gold medal was awarded to the family gaining the most points. This was so closely contested that the decision in the matter was left over. Lunch, including ice cream, was served cafeteria style.

Mrs. E. Osborne and Mr. Archibald McKay, of Dilke, acted as judges. Prizes were given away by Mrs. J. Hendry for the following classes, among others, viz.: Vegetables, flowering and foliage plants, cut flowers, bread, butter, eggs, cake, crochet, embroidery, calfs, chickens, wheat, etc.

Mrs. E. Osborne gave a brief talk on organization work, also explaining the public speaking course for women, that the University of Saskatchewan is arranging for next year.

Use Bulletin Board

A valuable method of publicity which might be more extensively used by G.G.A. locals was noticed at Sidewood recently. A good-sized blackboard, placed in a conspicuous position in the

town, is used as a G.G.A. bulletin board, and is much more likely to catch the eye than is a printed bill, besides the advantage of being easily kept up-to-date. A good deal is heard through the country of the members' lack of opportunity to hear and meet the officers of the association, and yet when a meeting is arranged very often there is not a satisfactory attendance because of insufficient advertising, but if such a bulletin board were used practically every person in the town and neighborhood would have the information. The suggestion might be made, too, that "Everybody Welcome" be added to the notice of a public meeting, as many people are under the impression that only members are supposed to attend G.G.A. meetings. The antagonism too often existing in the towns toward the farmers' movement is largely the result of misunderstanding of its aims and methods, and this is nearly always remedied by the information given by any well-informed speaker. Try the bulletin board method.—M.L.B.

Appreciates Honor Roll

In acknowledging receipt of a copy of the Roll of Honor of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, A. G. Sealy, inspector of the S.S.B., at Young, Sask., writes the following words of appreciation, to which we are glad to give publicity, viz.:

"I have received Roll of Honor for which I thank you. It does credit to our great organization; also to the great souls named on the roll. I am proud to see my brother's name inscribed. I served four years myself. I hope sincerely that the members will value highly this work of art, and not forget the names inscribed. Let none of us be ashamed; the farmers were well represented in the front line."

ALBERTA

Growing U.F.A. District Ass'n

The first convention of the new Growing Medicine Hat U.F.A. District Association, which comprises Whitlea, Whitlea Junior, Seven Persons, Fertile Plains, High Banks, Prosper and Winnifred locals, was held at Whitlea recently. The constitution was amended and officers elected, W. S. Henry being president, and Mrs. W. A. Lyon, secretary. In the evening there was a ball game and an entertainment, to which members of the various locals contributed. The next convention will be held in November.

Olds Constituency Convention

The second annual convention of the Olds U.F.A. Provincial Constituency Association was held in Olds, on August 19. N. S. Smith, M.L.A., addressed the convention, giving an account of his work in the legislature, and the work of the farmer government.

Resolutions were passed asking for an investigation into the provincial dairy department, and for a change in the regulations regarding cream graders, so that patrons could have their cream tested at least once in two weeks, or on request.

The convention adjourned until a later date in the fall, which will be announced later.

New North Fork Local

At the first regular meeting of the new North Fork U.F.A. local eight new members, including four juniors, were added to the roll. After the business meeting, which included a discussion on road work and other community matters, refreshments were served and the evening was concluded with dancing.

Concur in Increased Fee

A recent meeting of the U.F.A. local at Delia, after discussion as to ways

and means to raise membership fees, passed a resolution in support of the \$3.00 membership fee, decided on by the last annual convention. The local discussed the possibility of moving the rest room to a more convenient location, and recommended the appointment of L. Stephens for justice of the peace.

Picnic at Experimental Station

The Beaver Lodge U.F.A. picnic was held at the government experimental station. Mr. Flint, assistant superintendent, gave an address on the possibilities of growing small fruits, and Supt. Albright gave a lecture on various field crops.

Scripture Reading in Schools

The following resolution, originated by the Craigmyle U.F.W.A., and passed by a large majority at the Craigmyle district convention, will be brought before the provincial convention in January—

"Inasmuch as it is becoming more and more recognized by the world's best minds, that mankind needs a religion, and that the maintenance of the present day civilization depends upon his having one; and inasmuch as the bible is the basis of true civilization, and is wrought into the fabric of our laws, our speech, our literature and our conceptions of right and wrong, duty and so forth, and inasmuch as it is practically excluded from our schools, causing a vast majority of our prairie children to grow up in complete ignorance of its teaching,

"We, the United Farm Women of Alberta, in convention assembled, do urge upon the legislature, that a law be enacted whereby all public schools be opened by reading, without comment, a portion of scripture and repeating the Lord's Prayer, and also that a well written History of the Bible, Life of Christ, and Stories from the Bible, be made available for public school libraries.

MANITOBA

Manitoba's Next Contest

Article No. V

N.B.—Under this heading during coming months practical prohibition campaign material will be furnished. It is suggested that our workers should file the articles for use when the referendum campaign opens.

The Menace of the Trade

It is because it is a menace to our people that we oppose the selling of intoxicants as a beverage.

It menaces first the ordinary citizen. Alcohol is a habit-forming drug, and easy access to liquors charged with alcohol widens the area and increases the intensity of the temptation to indulge. Especially does it menace the man of weak will—and many good men are not strong willed. It makes it easy for such to be victimized and lost to good citizenship. The drinking man is less reliable, less efficient, less likely to be a power for good than the man who says "No."

It menaces the home as an institution—one of the basic institutions of our civilization. The victim of intoxicants is tempted to disregard the claims of home. The money spent for liquor lessens the amount that can be spent on home comforts and conveniences. A man is a poorer husband and father if he is a drinking man. Free drinking means the wrecking of many homes.

It menaces legitimate trade. Grocers and butchers and dry goods men do less business the more the "wet goods man" does. Bills are not paid as promptly and in many cases never paid. Where the influence of "the trade" extends, all other trade suffers a blight.

It menaces industry. The drinking man is a less satisfactory worker. Mentally and physically he is on a lower plane than the non-drinker. Many industries absolutely exclude the drinker. Free drinking helps no industry.

It menaces the state. Liquordom has been one of the strongest opponents of real democracy. Political corruption has usually—very commonly—been associated with "the trade." Political purity becomes at least a degree more

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A Cornfield Classroom

"WHAT would happen to our agricultural fairs if baseball and horse racing were prohibited?" That arresting question was directed generally to the others in our party by the fourth who was an agricultural college professor. Two of his auditors could answer with authority as they were experienced in agricultural extension work. The humble recorder of these observations, anxious only to learn, looked out on the sodden Soo Line summerfalloes flying past the smoking-car windows, fearful that a realization of his occupation might put a damper on the free expression of opinion.

"Sports are attracting greater attention every passing year at the expense of the agricultural features of the fairs," said my seat-mate. "I have just been making some comparisons from the Manitoba Extension Department reports. Before the war about one-eighth of the prize money at small country fairs went to sports. Now on the average about one-quarter is devoted to that purpose. The pitchers hired by the rival baseball teams take away more of the good government money grant than the careful stockman who has kept a championship stallion at a loss through another discouraging year and hopes to recoup himself to a small extent at the local show. And the pitcher does it twice a week all summer."

"But the true measure of interest lies in a comparison between the number of rooters the ball game attracts and the sprinkling of spectators round the cattle ring. I am not criticizing the fair board directors who divide the purses: they are sensible enough to know what the people want. Neither would I preach against the choice of people who prefer the excitement and action of a ball game to the staid interest of a judging ring. Fair day has come to mean a day of recreation to the farmer's family, and sport offers him more genuine stimulation than stock-judging. But the whole thing does prove to me that the only way to get agricultural education to the farmer is to take it to him on the farm where we don't have to compete with such compelling distractions. Serious things can be dealt with only when a farmer is in a serious frame of mind, surrounded by familiar sights, with object lessons to hand. It is going to be an uphill battle to maintain the agricultural fair on the old basis with no regard for the changing currents in rural society."

"Those were some of the things I had in mind when we planned the picnic you are going to today," said the third, dodging the basket of an importunate 'news butcher,' who vainly offered slimy ice-cream cones, dessicated cigars, and yellow-backed cow-boy novels in succession.

"We have selected for the scene of the picnic an outstanding farm in a neighborhood where farmers are clamoring for information. We shall have as the background for our talks, the silage and pasture crops which Mr. Marks is growing so successfully in what has always been an exclusive grain-growing area. We will have the confidence of our audience because we will be talking about the achievements of a man known and respected by all, who came here as an American emigrant 19 years ago, and has made practically all he has from the land he now resides on in a manner which they are all able to imitate. It will be like a sober talk on a neighbor's doorstep about profitable accomplishments and free from the flavor of speechifying, which deadens so much extension work."

The extension workers ideal, so attractively promised in the morning by Prof. Raynor, was fully realized.

The Building of a Farm

The farm of Chas. Marks lies about four miles south of Midale. Until Saskatchewan gripped his imagination, Marks manured horses toes and sharpened shares for a living in a little Wisconsin town. Coming north with



Farmers' automobiles grouped round the porch of Chas. Marks' home at the community picnic staged on July 4

Successful Experiment in Bringing the College to the Farmer Conducted by Saskatchewan Department Co-operating with Local Agricultural Societies By P. M. Abel

his young family in 1903, when that portion of the province was but sparsely settled, he acquired in time 800 acres and fell into the routine of grain farming.

Four or five years ago soil drifting commenced to become troublesome. Ever since his arrival Marks had been nursing a mental picture of the pleasing and prosperous farm steadings supported by the dairy industry in the Badger state. There, in a country infinitely poorer in natural wealth by comparison with his own new acres, men had found salvation in the dairy cow. Why wouldn't the same type of farming confer the same benefits in Saskatchewan?

A commodious barn, now fitted with modern labor-saving devices, made its appearance in 1918. In 1919, the first pure-breds, a Holstein bull and heifer, took their places in the herd. Later a silo, a demonstrated success, and still the only one in the district, marked another step in the completion of the pre-conceived plan. Marks had proved to his own satisfaction in the early days that he could grow corn profitably. This crop had been discontinued in the war years, but it made its re-appearance with the silo. Sweet Clover for pasture is another essential feature in his present scheme of husbandry. Last but not least his farm possesses that

could be seen, shortly after mid-day, farmers' vehicles of every description coming down every line of this vast panoramic checkerboard. For this was July 4, an unofficial holiday in a country so full of ex-Americans. Although the morning had promised rain, and although two nearby towns were holding fairs, made attractive by all the blare and bustle so dear to the American holidaying heart, practically the whole neighborhood remained loyal to its own picnic, a favorable augury for this kind of extension work.

As the cars arrived they were parked in a semi-circle round the porch which was to serve as a platform for the speakers. Addresses were given afternoon and evening. In the interval, the picnicers did honor to the loaded tables and visited fields, silo and barn.

Prof. Kirk was the presiding genius in the field crop discussions. He drew inspiration from the fact that he was returning as an evangel of better farming to a district in which he had farmed as a boy. There were 45 acres of corn to inspect; three varieties: Northwestern Dent, Improved Squaw and Merker. Six more acres were sown to Russian Giant sunflowers. These latter had received their second cultivation the day before the picnic, and even at this early date the rankness of growth



A 5 1/2-foot crop of sweet clover on the Marks' farm, Midale, Sask. Percy E. Reed, Saskatchewan's dairy commissioner, who supplied some of the ginger which made this cross-roads short course a success.

symbol of permanence, that certain accompaniment of dairying the world over, a comfortable house, not pretentious, but a sanctuary where domesticity may flourish and rugged children grow in grace.

The Picnic in Action

The farm buildings crown a knoll which commands a wide view of the surrounding plain. From this eminence

made it apparent that further cultivation would not be possible.

The Sweet Clover crop prompted an avalanche of questions. There is no other crop so much in the mind of farmers today. By the bye, Prof. Kirk makes an interesting speculation in regard to the future of this new crop. "Alfalfa," says he, "is dead in Saskatchewan at the present time. We

can't interest people in it. There have been quite a few failures, owing mostly to lack of experience. I welcome this sweet clover boom because the percentage of failures will be very low, and it will provide much of the experience necessary for the successful production of alfalfa. After a while farmers will come to see how much superior alfalfa is for some purposes, and I firmly believe that the net result of a few years of success with this new and profitable crop will be to put alfalfa permanently on its feet with the general public."

The burden of Prof. Shaw's talk was "Go thou slowly. The livestock business, particularly dairying, is sound, but nothing has hindered its progress so much as the failures of enthusiastic converts who had not the patience to start modestly."

Percy Reed, Saskatchewan's Dairy Commissioner, sold the idea of a few good cows on every grain farm, obtained by the grading-up process rather than by purchase.

The Fibre Minister

The Hon. C. M. Hamilton has been the mainspring of more than one memorable farmers' gathering. He may not have so searching a microscope as some of the professors of specialized subjects, but he has the faculty of surveying problems interestingly from a distance; his telescope is all-inclusive and focuses exactly whether in looking forward or backward. In a little eulogy of his predecessor who needs it badly just now, he told how Mr. Motherwell had earned the title of 'moisture minister' by his fervent and incessant preaching on the necessity for good and frequent summerfallowing. Mr. Hamilton said he intended to ring the changes on returning fibre to the soil, even though he had some misgiving that the people were sick of hearing about it. If his crusade bore the same fruit as that of the moisture minister's his own burdensome persistence would be condoned.

Where Others Fail

But the interest in the story of this picnic does not lie in what information was given out by the speakers. It is because it marks the beginning of a new plan of disseminating agricultural knowledge. It is the first instance in which the Agricultural College has been taken to the farmer on the farm under such favorable auspices. It marks the closest approximation to the ideal in extension work—the application of science and experience to strictly local problems, with the demonstration material at the hand of the expert, the maximum attendance guaranteed by the community nature of the enterprise, and the maximum receptivity of the individual mind assured by the absence of any distractions. The outcome of this experiment ought to mark the death knell of demonstration farms (as distinct from experimental farms). It makes us wonder if, after all, the best illustration station is not the fields of the farmer who can coax more from the soil than his neighbor.

In this time of heavy governmental expense, every extension department is hunting for the method which combines economy and efficiency. Mr. Raynor has a right to exclaim "I have found it!" But honesty makes him go too far; he tells where he found it. The Midale picnic was patterned after the annual affairs held by the North Dakota state extension department at the Christiansen farm, near New Salem—a desert made into an oasis through the agency of the dairy industry.

Two such picnics were tried in Saskatchewan with the idea of extending this kind of work if the success justified such a course. Two days after the Midale picnic, another one similarly planned was held at the farm of Bruce Anderson, forty-five miles north of Hatton. This is a newer farming district and consequently no such material could be found for demonstrating as the Marks' farm, but the same purpose was served for Mr. Anderson is a leader in his community and his modest

Continued on Page 13

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The Immigration Question

An Address to the Union of Canadian Municipalities' Convention in Winnipeg by Robert J. C. Stead, Publicity Commissioner of the Dept. of Immigration

FELLOW immigrants: In any discussion of immigration questions I always think it well to remind my hearers that they themselves are immigrants, either in person or by virtue of their ancestry. A recognition of that obvious fact should mellow the asperity with which immigration problems are too frequently attacked, should deepen the sympathies and enlarge the vision of we who, in a sense, sit in judgment upon others who are today that which we were yesterday. And indeed the subject is one which merits all our depths of sympathy, all our breadth of vision, all the sincerity which we can compress into our conception of patriotism. . . .

Importance of Selection

First of all, let me say at the outset, the problem of immigration demands something much deeper than the superficial study usually given it. Nothing, surely, could be more intensely important than the selection of those strains of blood which are to blend with ours in the production of the Canadians of the future, for that, and nothing less than that, is what immigration means. We are not a caste country in which immigrants can be herded off by themselves and prevented from intermarrying with the Canadian stock already established. Canada must look upon every immigrant at her gates as parents look upon a prospective son-in-law or daughter-in-law and with a vision into the future to estimate the type of grandchildren and great-grandchildren such a union will produce. . . .

The Line of Progress

One of those evidences is an extreme timidity on the part of certain sections of our population in dealing with this matter. They have awakened to its far-reaching effects and the knowledge has made them fearful. Instead of grappling with the problem they would evade it by stopping immigration altogether. "Canada for the Canadians" sounds like a good slogan until one remembers that it is quite out of reason to expect that nine million people and their descendants are to possess permanently a country as large as Europe. After 55 years of Dominion-building our population is not yet so much as three persons to the square mile. Contrast that with 51 to the square mile in Asia, 120 to the square mile in Europe; even with 30 per square mile in the United States. Compare it with 658 to the square mile in Belgium, 193 in Denmark, 903 in England and Wales, 390 in Japan. In the light of such comparisons is it not well that Canadians should pause to think where they stand? Land hungry is almost an elemental passion with mankind, and unless we show capacity to occupy this great heritage ourselves we may be sure that sooner or later some more aggressive people will relieve us of that responsibility.

On the other hand are those who would throw the doors wide open, unconcerned as to whether the action made of Canada a nation or a rabble. The one policy is timorous; the other reckless rather than brave. Somewhere between the two lies the line of progress.

Our National Responsibilities

Before such a body as this I may turn for a moment with peculiar frankness to a consideration of our national responsibilities. . . . Let me invite your attention for a moment to the financial obligations which we Canadians have assumed.

The gross national debt of the Dominion of Canada on May 31, 1922, was \$3,001,021,756. It is true the net national debt was some \$610,000,000 less than the gross, and there is a tendency among those who discuss our financial obligations to deal with the net rather than the gross. Justification for such reckoning is claimed in the fact that some of the items included in the gross debt are themselves revenue producing, or represent something of permanent value to the country. But in either case the debt exists and the interest on it must be paid. By whom? By the people of Canada. It may be in tax-

tion, or it may be in return for services, such as transportation, but the people have the bill to pay in either case. Therefore I am discussing our gross debts—not our net debts. . . .

According to the latest figures which I find available, the direct liabilities of the various provincial governments are as follows:

Provincial Finances, 1920

Province	Direct Liab.	Indirect Liab.
P. E. Island, \$	1,462,713.76	
Nova Scotia	17,811,330.33	\$ 130,541.00
N. Brunsw'k	26,670,764.05	1,117,000.00
Quebec	48,756,763.22	4,124,500.00
Ontario	128,191,754.16	31,560,299.57
Manitoba	60,565,734.02	30,466,362.16
Sask'chewan	38,016,002.51	
Alberta	44,587,763.04	
B. Columbia	43,693,364.69	65,407,227.02

Total.....\$409,756,189.78 \$132,805,929.75

If to this \$409,756,189.78 of direct provincial liabilities we add \$132,805,929.75 indirect liabilities, we have a total provincial debt of \$542,562,119.53.

But, unhappily, that is not all. We have next to consider our municipal debt—a subject which, I suspect, lies close to the hearts of not a few of those present. . . .

According to a statement of municipal indebtedness in Canada as at the year 1920, the obligations of the various municipal organizations in the different provinces were at that time as follows:

Province	Municipal Debt
Prince Edward Island.....\$	1,087,900
Nova Scotia	21,784,132
New Brunswick	10,549,953
Quebec	190,204,326
Ontario	233,098,090
Manitoba	57,920,588
Saskatchewan	39,585,388
Alberta	57,205,275
British Columbia	96,107,911

Total.....\$707,443,563

If, now, we add together our various public obligations under these principal heads we get:

Dominion of Canada, gross debt.....\$	3,001,021,756.00
Dominion of Canada, contingent	300,000,000.00
Provincial Direct Liabilities	409,756,189.78
Provincial Indirect Liabilities	132,805,929.75
Municipal Debts	707,443,563.00

Total.....\$4,551,027,438.53

If we allot this debt pro rata among the 8,728,341 persons who live in Canada it amounts to the very considerable item of \$517.85 per capita.

Now if Canada's population were twice what it is and her debt remained the same, the load per capita instead of being \$517.85 would be \$258.93, and it is because of that very simple arithmetical fact that I feel justified in employing your time in a discussion of immigration. . . .

Position of Other Countries

But I fancy I hear someone rise to remark, "If our indebtedness is so great, what attractions have we to offer to intelligent immigrants? They must know these facts, at least in a general way. Can we say to them, 'We have more debt than we can handle. Come over and help us pay it?' Will not the very fact of this debt prove an obstacle toward obtaining immigrants? Who will be willing to throw in his lot with a country so heavily involved?"

This would be a real problem if it happened that the other countries from which we seek immigrants were out of debt, or if their debt were only a nominal item. But that doesn't happen to be the case. . . .

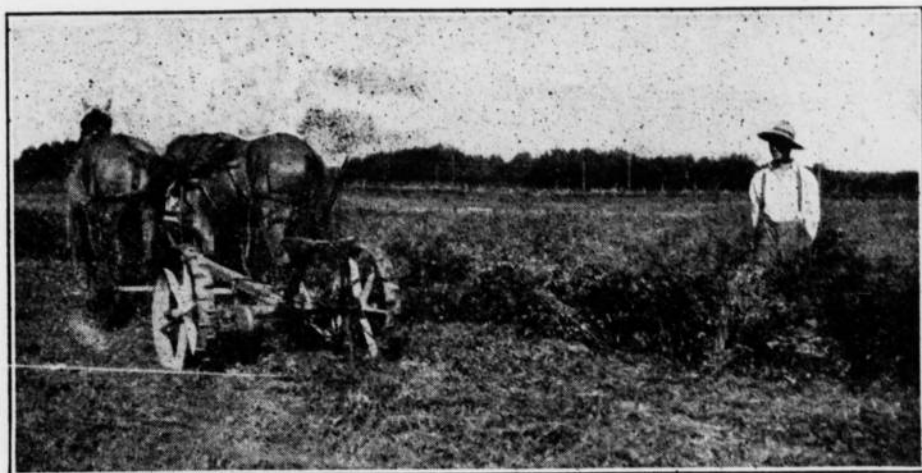
The gross national debt of Canada, not including contingent liabilities or provincial or municipal debts, is, in round numbers, \$3,000,000,000, or just about \$341 per head. The gross debt of Great Britain at March 31, 1922, was quoted at £7,654,000,000, which, divided over a population of 47,298,601 gives a debt per head of £183, equivalent at present exchange (\$4.50) to about \$823.50 per head.

The national debt of the United States—net, not gross—at 1920 was \$24,062,500,285, which, divided over a population of 105,683,183, amounts to \$283 per head. So that we get the following comparisons:

	Debt per head
United Kingdom	\$823.50
Canada	341.00
United States	238.00

Continued on Page 21

Obtaining Grass Catches



Yellow-flowered alfalfa at the Paramount Alfalfa Farm of E. O. Boyd, Rife, Alta.

The Guide selected Supt. Tinline to outline the factors involved in obtaining grass catches on dry land because of his conspicuous success along this line.

It is now generally conceded that the two most satisfactory kinds of grass for dry districts are Western Rye Grass and Brome Grass. Experiments have shown Timothy, Kentucky Blue Grass, Meadow Fescue, Orchard Grass, etc., all to be light producers where the rainfall is scanty. Of these two varieties Western Rye Grass can be recommended for the medium and heavier types of soil, and the Brome Grass for the districts with light soil. The seed should be well fanned and free from weed seeds and should be tested for germination. This applies particularly to Brome grass since it is frequently found that poor stands of Brome are due to failure of the seed to germinate.

Soil

It is more difficult to secure a catch on soils that contain a high percentage of clay than on a more mellow type. Soils that drift make seeding down a difficult proposition. For the heavier clay lands seeding with a nurse crop may be found advisable since the grain crop will open the soil for the more delicate grass plants. For soils that drift seeding down with a nurse crop may be necessary. Some are sowing fall rye in the late summer and drilling the grass seed into the rye field in the following spring.

Method of Seeding

Seeding with a grain drill and depositing the seed into the soil will be found the most satisfactory method. The surface of the soil in the drier districts seldom remains moist enough to permit broadcasting the seed on the surface. One of the easiest ways for the average farmer to secure a stand of grass is to mix the grass seed with the grain and sow it at the usual time for seeding spring grains. Mixing the grain and grass distributes the seed fairly uniformly, providing the seed grain is of good quality and the grass has been properly fanned.

Wheat has been found more satisfactory than oats as a nurse crop, because it is less leafy, and owing to the awns persisting on barley in dry districts a more even distribution of seed can be obtained where wheat is the nurse crop. In addition sowing with wheat assures earlier seeding in the spring and this is an important factor.

Experiments at Scott have shown seeding down with a nurse crop, on an average for a period of eight years, to have decreased the yield 1,300 pounds per acre in the first crop of hay, but that in the second year the crop yields were determined by the amount of rainfall and not by the method employed in seeding. In this experiment the full amount of seed grain was used for the nurse crop.

Place in the Rotation

Owing to the soil moisture being seriously depleted by the grass crops it is necessary in the dry districts to summerfallow sod land in order to conserve sufficient moisture to produce satisfactory grain crops the following

year. Taking off a crop of hay and then plowing up the sod land will usually result in a very light crop of the grain following, for this reason it would appear necessary to have the grass immediately preceding summerfallow. Experiments have shown that it is usually advisable to not allow a field to remain down to grass for more than two or three cropping years.

In securing good catches with a nurse crop, having the land comparatively free from weeds is most necessary. The grass plants the first year are only establishing the rooting system and for this reason fight a losing battle if they have to compete with a thick mat of weeds. On the Scott station good stands of grass have been obtained every year on twenty-acre fields by spring plowing second crop stubble, but this land has been comparatively free from weeds and the spring plowing has been done early and the land worked down as soon as plowed. In other districts where weeds are more plentiful or spring plowing is not impossible then it may be necessary to seed down with a first crop after summerfallow. One advantage in seeding down with a third crop after summerfallow is that the grain crop is usually lighter and does not shade the ground so much as happens in the case of the first crop of grain after fallow.

Conclusions

It may be pointed out that the important factors in securing a good stand of grass, are to have good seed, sow early, deposit the seed to a reasonable depth in the soil, and to have the soil in such a condition that it does not bake, and sufficiently free from weeds so that the grass has a reasonable chance of obtaining a foothold. Seeding with a nurse crop decreases the yields, but also decreases the cost of seeding down since the cost of all operations connected therewith are chargeable to the nurse crop, and the only charge against the hay crop will be that of cost of seed, rent of land and cost of haying operations.

Cutting Alfalfa for Seed

Q.—I would like some information about cutting alfalfa for seed. I sowed my alfalfa two years ago and did not cut it last year, it being so short on account of dry weather. This year there is plenty of moisture, and I would like to know whether I had better cut the first crop for seed. The hay is no object to me this year. How can I tell the proper time to cut the alfalfa for seed?

A.—If you are receiving plenty of moisture you had best cut the first crop for hay because it will not make a satisfactory seed crop when receiving so much moisture. As long as the rain keeps coming your alfalfa plants will keep on making new growth of stems and leaves and will not "set" seed. If you have not yet cut the first crop for hay and the plants have blossomed heavily, and now show signs of setting seed, and the weather starts to turn dry, you could leave the first crop for seed. You will note that there are a number of "ifs" and "ands" in the above

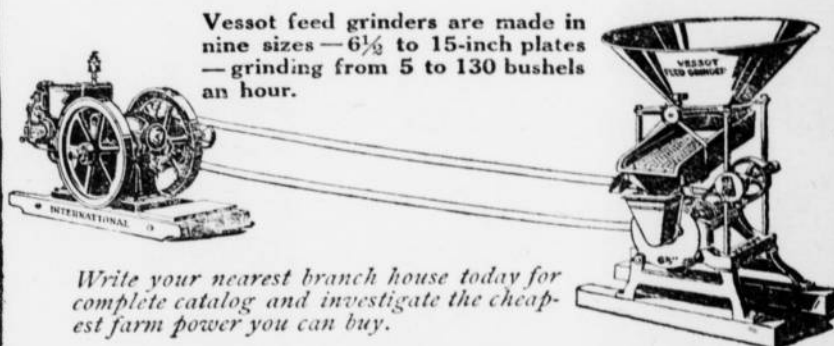
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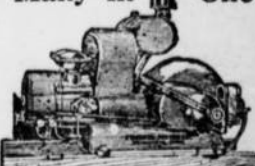
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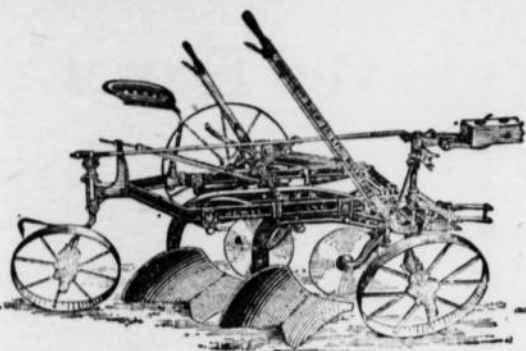
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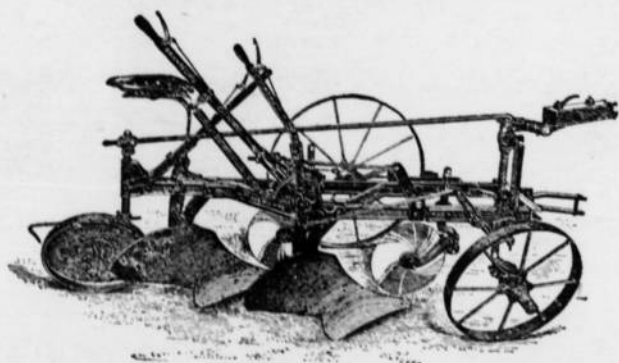
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sentence, but you have to understand the nature of the alfalfa plant under these different conditions. The proper time to cut alfalfa for seed is when most of the pods are ripe and the seed has become yellow and hard.

Home-grown Firewood

Q.—We are paying \$8.00 to \$10 a cord for firewood here. Would it be possible to grow our own firewood on the farm?

A.—The Dominion Forestry Branch Nursery Station at Indian Head have found they can grow eighteen cords of fair firewood in eight years from Russian Poplar cuttings. This is a little over two cords per acre per year. This at \$8.00 a cord would give you \$16 worth of wood for every year your trees would be growing. There's a lot of wheat land that has not paid as well as this the last few years.

Criticizes Agricultural Colleges

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists, H. S. Arkell, as chairman of the committee on marketing education, made some pointed criticisms which directors of agricultural college policies will no doubt take to heart.

Mr. Arkell declares: "The one outstanding problem of agriculture today is—How to make money out of farming. By that is meant—How can the farmer make a comfortable living for his wife and family? Is it the duty of an agricultural college in its teaching policy to tackle this problem? Is it doing it?"

Assuming that it is part of the function of the college to train students for commercial fitness, Mr. Arkell then observes:

1. That colleges do not provide sufficient commercial demonstrations of economic efficiency.

2. Practical experimentation is not interpreted on a cost vs. revenue basis.

3. Scientific investigation is not developing the confidence it deserves because the men who conduct it, while well trained for the pursuit of scientific enquiry, have not been so successful in the promotion of the extensive adoption of accepted scientific methods in the ordinary commercial practices on the average farm.

4. The teaching of marketing work is too far dissociated from present day problems for the reason that those engaged in it have too little opportunity for first hand study.

Mr. Arkell goes on to say, "The training, purpose, and personality of the teacher of marketing education is immensely more important than the formulation of the courses which he shall offer.

"The greatest weakness at the present time is not in the men who are doing or trying to do this work, but in the opportunity that is provided them of intimately associating themselves with the progress and problems of production and marketing in order that they keep their work in line with present day commercial developments and in order that they may speak with knowledge, conviction and assurance. Almost without exception the men with whom conversation was held were alive to their responsibilities, but deplored the fact that they were seriously restricted in their opportunities to familiarize themselves with present day marketing conditions or even to keep in touch with the business position of the farmer on his own farm."

These remarks of Mr. Arkell's prompt the following observations:

1. That in order to keep a true perspective before them at all times, agricultural college teachers should do the maximum amount of extension work.

2. That extension teaching should include commercial information, which in most cases at the present time, it does not.

3. That the maximum usefulness of the agricultural college both to its resident students and to the province at large depends upon the closest co-relation between it and the extension department.

George Bouchard, recently elected M.P. for Kamouraska, Quebec, was, like Hon. John Bracken, previous to his entry into public life, an agricultural college professor, holding the chair of botany at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere.



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Mixture for Pasture

Q.—I have a piece of land in pasture that was allowed to be cropped too closely last year. It is flooded for some time every spring. What would be a good grass mixture to sow and how should it be seeded?—H.T.S., Man.

A.—A suitable mixture would be:

Meadow Fescue 8 lbs.
Red Top 6 lbs.
Alsike 3 lbs.

Per acre.....17 lbs.

If the pasture is free from weeds, the seed should be broadcasted as soon as it is possible to get on the field in the spring. In this case cultivation is not necessary. This is really nature's way of seeding wild meadows and the proportion is about the same as is now found in the best native meadows in your province. If deemed advisable the meadow could be disced this fall, but if you delay seeding in the spring until the ground is dry enough to cultivate, you will have waited so long that the soil is likely to become too dry before germination is completed, and the new grass established.

If the pasture is weedy it would be better to plow immediately and attempt such weed eradication as is possible this fall. The land should then be again harrowed or even cultivated next spring depending upon the class of weeds you are fighting, and the grass sown only after a clean seed-bed has been prepared.

Growing Crops to Fit Machines

It is not uncommon to develop machines to meet the particular requirements of some crop, but it remained for the California Experiment Station to breed a crop to conform with the requirements of mechanical possibilities. In parts of California milo and Egyptian corn would be desirable crops if it were not for the expense of harvesting them. With the varieties in existence it was found impracticable to harvest by machinery, and harvesting by hand labor was too expensive. The reason that the crop could not be harvested by machinery was that the heads did not grow to uniform heights, some of them turned down and the mass became tangled. By breeding and selection a strain has been developed in which the stalks stand erect, and the heads are of uniform height. This has been successfully harvested with a special machine designed for the work. If this strain can be fixed as to these desirable characteristics, it will mark an interesting development in the problem of reducing the cost of production.

Another Fruit Growers' Pool

The California State Division of Markets has just assisted the State Almond Growers' Co-operative Exchange to achieve a successful membership campaign and the signing of five-year co-operative marketing contracts with the individual growers for the grading, standardizing and sale of the California almond crop. Over 60 per cent. of the almond producers have already signed the contract, which will enable them to produce better nuts, save themselves the commission of several middlemen by direct marketing their product and at the same time gain for the consumer a lower price than under the old system of sale and resale through the hands of many commission men, speculators and food brokers.

The California marketing officials are also promoting co-operative associations among the vegetable growers in the southern part of the state, who will market their lettuce, tomatoes, beans and other vegetables on a three-year co-operative contract. Similarly it is aiding the olive growers to standardize methods of grading and packing and market their product efficiently.

A Cornfield Classroom

Continued from Page 9

progress represents a reasonable ideal to set before his own community. At this place the extension department was represented by K. W. Gordon.

This story would not be complete without an acknowledgment of the vital part played by the local agricultural society in the successful conduct of this picnic. In some provinces the agricultural societies have withered so that the public is beginning to ask if some of the more virile farm organizations now coming to the fore cannot displace them. While the present personalities remain on the scene, this observation will not apply to Saskatchewan.



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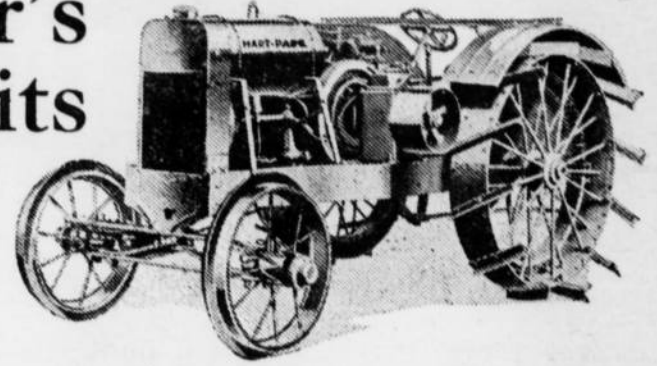
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Pasturing Sweet Clover

"I learned more things about grazing sweet clover from 12 head of cattle and four acres of land last season than I supposed there was to be found out about it, and still I find that I am only a freshman in this course of study.

"Sweet clover is a legume the same as alfalfa, so I said to myself first of all, 'Look out for bloat!' But the cattle did not bloat, neither last year nor this year. This year I was very daring about it—tried to see if I could get them to bloat. It was drizzling weather when I put them into the sweet clover. They were ravenous for green stuff. Had been on dry feed and were making the fence wires squeak reaching through after the few stray spears of green stuff. It kept up a showering rain for three days and when they were first turned into the sweet clover, and they did not show any signs of bloat. These cattle had never eaten sweet clover before and hence did not like it, nor eat it well at first. Possibly two-year-olds that had pastured it as yearlings would have bloated on it. I can only guess at that. I have heard of them bloating for farmers elsewhere. I would advise caution when they are first turned on it.

Need Change of Pasture

"The cattle did not gain on the start in 1921, evidently did not eat enough of the clover. They seemed very hungry for other plants, I suppose no one ever held pastured cattle to a single species so closely as these were held; it was sweet clover or nothing for them. I was surprised to find that they relished and ate by preference the large heavy stems which were budding for blossoms after having left them to grow up over dunged spots all season. Those cattle did not chew the cud normally—not so often, nor so long on a single mouthful.

"After they became accustomed to grazing the sweet clover, they gained better and for the entire season (they were changed over to a spring seeded pasture of sweet clover in September) they averaged 1.94 pounds of gain per day for 110 days. Three hundred pounds is about the normal year's gain on the prairie grass hereabouts where a good supply of grass is available. The per-acre gain on the sweet clover was 331 pounds, while on the prairie it was only about 45 pounds. Sweet clover makes so much gain per acre that we will certainly come to use it widely.

White Varieties Better Than Yellow

"White sweet clover is far better for grazing than the yellow kind. The yellow sort is much lower growing and when a late blossoming season comes it will throw out seed stocks so low that cattle will not get them. These seed stocks ripen seed, and the plant, feeling that it's life's mission is filled, dies and dries up furnishing no further grazing. The white sweet clover will supply grazing for some weeks longer.

"The yellow clover is certain to leave an abundance of seed on the land, a large proportion of which will be 'hard seeds' which will annoy by continuing to sprout up in other crops for some years following the pasture season.

"When the seed stalks form so thickly on sweet clover pasture plants that the cattle are consuming more of seed stems, blossoms and seeds of different degrees of maturity than they get of clover leaves, the cattle largely lose their desire for any other variety and seem to fatten rapidly."—J. H. Sheperd.

Timely Steer-feeding Investigation

An experiment has just been reported on by the Minnesota Agricultural College which furnishes answers to some of the most important questions now before Western Canadian cattle feeders. Indeed some phases of the investigation are even more applicable to the peculiar problems north of the line than to the conditions prevailing in the more favored states.

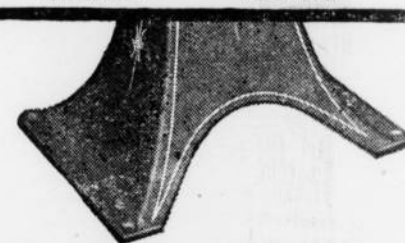
The objects were threefold: 1, to determine the effect of silage upon the way the cattle would feed, the rate of gain, the cost of grains, finish produced and the selling price; 2, to determine the effect of substituting barley for corn in the grain ration; 3, to com-



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pare the gains of pure-breds, high-grades and common cattle when fed on the same ration.

The steers fed in the fall and winter 1920-21 were two-year-olds and on the whole the feeding operations were conducted at a loss. In the experiment under discussion baby beeves were fed for 196 days and showed profits ranging from \$5.46 to \$14.19 each exclusive of the profit made on hogs following them. By baby beeves is meant cattle fed for marketing at ages between 12 and 20 months of age.

In order to make satisfactory comparisons a standard ration composed of shelled corn, ground oats, linseed oil meal, and alfalfa hay was used.

Silage Lessons Cost

The addition of a full feed of corn silage to the standard ration caused the calves to remain on feed a little more regularly, eat quite a little less grain, gain a little faster, make their gains on a little less grain. It reduced the cost per 100 pounds of gain a little, and decreased the selling price by only 10 cents per 100 pounds, thus leaving a slightly larger profit in favor of the silage feeding.

The addition of a half feed of corn silage to the standard ration had the same effects as the full feed of silage in every way, except to a somewhat less marked degree.

Barley as a Corn Substitute

The results with barley are disappointing to us who live in a country where that grain is plentiful and shelled corn scarce. The substitution of ground barley for shelled corn in the standard ration caused the barley-fed calves to gain more rapidly during the early part of the feeding period, but they fell off in rate of gain toward the close of the period. They were also a little harder to keep on feed, especially during the latter part of the period, than the corn-fed calves.

The barley feeding decreased the gain per head for the entire feeding period a little, required slightly more feed per 100 pounds gain, increased the cost per 100 pounds gain by \$1.07, and decreased the selling price per 100 pounds by 30 cents, thus leaving a larger profit by \$7.52 per head in favor of the corn-fed calves. It should also be noted that hogs following the barley-fed calves effected a saving of only 63 cents worth of feed per calf, while hogs following the corn-fed calves effected a saving of \$1.37 worth of feed per calf.

Pure-Breds in the Feed Lot

In the comparison of the pure-breds, the high grades, and the common calves

the pure-bred and high-grade calves made almost identical gains per head per day, and required almost identically the same amount of feed per 100 pounds gain; but the grades sold for 30 cents per 100 pounds less than the pure-breds, thus leaving a larger profit by \$2.92 per head in favor of the pure-breds.

The common calves, due to the fact that they were in a starved thin condition at the beginning of the trial, gained a little more rapidly and made their gains on a little less feed than did either the pure-bred or the grade calves on the same ration, but did not finish out with the quality and smoothness of the pure-breds or grades. As a result they sold for \$2.35 per 100 pounds lower than the pure-breds and \$2.05 lower than the grades.

The profit on the pure-bred group was \$12.98 per head; on the grades \$10.06 per head; and on the common calves \$10.72 per head.

It must not be concluded from the remarkable showing made by the common or scrub calves that they would in all instances do as well. Remember that they cost but \$4.14 per hundred and that the man who grew them got but \$13.83 each for them. They responded to feed very quickly, because when they arrived at University Farm they were in half-starved condition, and at the end of the feeding period they were not pronounced ready to kill, but were still growing and will go back to the country for more feeding.

Accomplished by Better Sires

In 1914 the western experimental farms all stocked a flock of grade range sheep with a view to improving them by successive crosses of pure-bred sires, recording with each generation the improvement effected in successive generations. At different stations sires were used representing different breeds. The result has been a uniform demonstration of the value of better blood. The figures published by the Indian Head Farm are representative.

Average Weight of Lambs at Birth

Oxford Grades		
1st Cross	2nd Cross	3rd Cross
9.39 lb.	8.8 lb.	9.4 lb.

Average Weight of Lambs, November 1

Oxford Grades		
8.5 lb.	12.9 lb.	10.37 lb.
Foundation Ewes—when purchased as lambs		
59 lb.	75.4 lb.	78.5 lb.
	79.5 lb.	
Shropshire Grades		
59 lb.	70.5 lb.	73.7 lb.
	75 lb.	

Weights of Mature Ewes

Oxford Grades		
Foundation Ewes	1st Cross	2nd Cross
115 lb.	139 lb.	138 lb.
Shropshire Grades		
115 lb.	129.5 lb.	138.7 lb.

Weight of Wool

Oxford Grades		
Foundation Ewes	1st Cross	2nd Cross
8.57 lb.	8.86 lb.	9.6 lb.
Shropshire Grades		
8.5 lb.	9.33 lb.	9.97 lb.

It should also be noted that, in addition to increasing both the size of the animals at all periods and also the weight of the wool, a marked increase in suitability, type and quality has also been observed in both lots of grades. The lambs and sheep increase in their resemblance to pure-breds. As the successive crosses are made the progeny becomes shorter in the leg and neck and carries much greater proportion of their weight in the high priced cuts in the second and third generations than did the foundation stock. A marked improvement in the length of the staple of the wool has been noted, but the quality and density of the wool has not been noticeably improved. The individuality of the sires used is a factor which, apparently, has a great influence on the resultant progeny, and the greatest care which can be used in this connection is fully repaid by the results obtained. The third cross lambs in both breeds very closely resemble pure-breds and in many cases are practically indistinguishable from them.

Free-Martins

It has been known for a long time that a heifer born twinned with a bull will usually be barren. In fact such a

heifer which turns out to be fertile is so rare that many breeders hardly believe they exist at all. To account for the free-martin there have been proposed many theories which contain at least a part of the truth—and many others which are only idle speculation. It remained for Professor Lillie, of the University of Chicago, to make the first scientifically fruitful investigation on the subject.

Dr. Lillie arranged with Swift & Co. to send him, from the cattle department of their packing plant at Chicago, every uterus which contained a small pair of twins, and in this way he was able to make a detailed examination and dissection of 55 pairs of twins.

Briefly, the following are the facts which he found:

1. Twins in cattle almost always arise from the simultaneous fertilization of two eggs. In fact, among the 22 cases in which he could be absolutely certain, there was not a single case of twins arising from one fertilized egg, the so-called "identical" twins.

Identical Twins Explained by Fusion

2. These twins, which in other species would develop in separate coverings and be sexually normal, start to develop in the normal way but grow so rapidly and get so long that their coverings (chorions) touch and grow together at a very early age. These coverings are richly supplied with blood vessels and of course some of

these grow into each other and so it comes about that some of the blood of each twin flows into and out of the body of the other.

3. The blood of the male carries the powerful internal secretions of the testicles, which cause all the difference between the mature steer and the mature bull. Likewise the blood of the female carries internal secretions from her ovaries, which cause the less-conspicuous difference between the spayed heifer and the normal cow. If both twins are males or both are females no damage is done, but if they are of different sexes the powerful male secretions develop first and are not only strong enough to develop the male normally, but act on the female sex organs at that early stage and prevent them from developing as they ought to before birth, and after that it is too late for the heifer to grow into a normal, fertile cow. Most free-martins are changed to resemble a bull more or less in their outward appearance as well as in their internal sex organs.

The Exception

4. Rarely the two coverings fail to grow together at all, or do it so late that there is little interchange of blood, and the heifer remains free from her brother's blood and develops normally. Doctor Lillie found three of these cases among 24 pairs of different-sexed twins he examined. We would need to examine a great many more cases be-

fore we could be sure just what proportion of the heifers born twinned with a bull will prove fertile, but these figures indicate that it would be a very small percentage, and that it will not pay a breeder to keep such a heifer and try to breed her unless she is very valuable. It is clear that a fertile free-martin is possible and that they do occur very rarely.

5. There is nothing similar to the free-martin in our other domestic animals or in man himself, or, at least, if such cases exist they are the exception instead of the rule as in cattle. The reason for this is probably that in most other animals the blood vessels are concentrated in certain parts of the covering and do not have much chance to grow together, or that the young embryos are not so long and do not come in contact with each other so soon, or, as in the case of the sow, the uterus is long and there is plenty of room. There does not appear to be a record of whether free-martins exist in species closely related to cattle, like the Brahma cattle of India, or the different kinds of buffaloes.

The word, "free-martin," probably comes from the German term, "fruhmerzen," meaning an early market, and was first used for these heifers because the practical farmers knew they were not apt to breed and therefore fattened them and sent them to market early in their lives.



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Value of Potatoes for Feed

Q.—What is the value of a bushel of potatoes for milk production when butter-fat is 32 cents per pound?

A.—The value of potatoes for milk production can best be estimated by comparison with bran, shorts or farm-grown grains such as oats or barley.

The value of potatoes will also depend upon the kind of hay you are feeding. They would have a greater value for milk production when fed in connection with clover or alfalfa, than they would when fed in connection with timothy or wild hay.

Compared with the grain mentioned, it generally takes from six to ten pounds of potatoes to equal a pound of grain for milk production. At the present price of grains mentioned, from 12 to 18 cents a bushel would have to be considered a good valuation for potatoes.

This is a year when it will pay to

feed potatoes of low grade on account of the surplus potato crop. When the grain has to be bought for feed, or when potatoes have to be hauled a considerable distance to market, their value as milk-producing feed would be proportionally higher.

Catching Coyotes With Dogs

I have often been asked to name the best dogs for foxes and coyotes. I have hunted seventeen years and used almost every breed both pure and crossed, and have had fair success with half Grey-half Stag, also half-Grey-half Russian, and half Grey-half Irish, but the Grey and Coyote is about as near to being right as I have been able to find. These last have many advantages over the so-called coyote hounds. For example, they have scant toe nails that don't break off on ice, bare summerfallow or road. They are much

hardier, do not give tongue and when coyote takes to ravine, scrub, rushes or slough, they have not lost the game, the greatest fault with other breeds. They are far better in crusted snow for they run differently.

Regarding care of dogs and their feed, I would say as soon as hunting is done for the night be sure to feed each dog half a jack frozen, or three pounds of fish—sucker or any other kind, or three pounds horse or cow meat. In the morning just give them a drink and let them run behind rig for about a mile to empty out and limber up, then put in box. After two runs or catches feed the dogs one pound of slightly soaked break for further strength for possible runs later on in the day. Many have the idea that a hound has to be poor to run. This is not the case. I find that plenty of work and a good loin is best. After catching three or four wolves, which is plenty for one

day if the runs are hard, return to camping grounds for the night and be sure to feed early and keep the dogs warm over night in a barn or box. I used a pair of the half Grey-half Coyote dogs last winter and only missed one wolf and two foxes. Have got a nice batch of these crosses again. The dog wolf I use for service here will trim any dog around here and not be long about it.—R. L. Brakfield, Box 35, Venn, Sask.

Capital, Labor and Agriculture

It may be laid down as axiomatic that so long as labor and capital move away from agriculture and find their employment in urban industries, and so long as this process takes place continuously, the agricultural enterprise is not in a proper adjustment with the industrial and commercial pursuits. It is evident that where labor and capital turn away from agriculture and seek employment in towns and cities, the important reason for this is that the reward of labor and capital in agriculture is lower than in other kinds of employment.

One of the best tests for the well-being of an enterprise are the rewards obtained by capital and labor in it. A recent investigation in the United States, where the conditions are much like those in Canada, has given us some illuminating facts which are well worth pondering. In terms of the prices of 1913 (the year before the war-time changes), the average reward per farmer for labor, risk and management was:

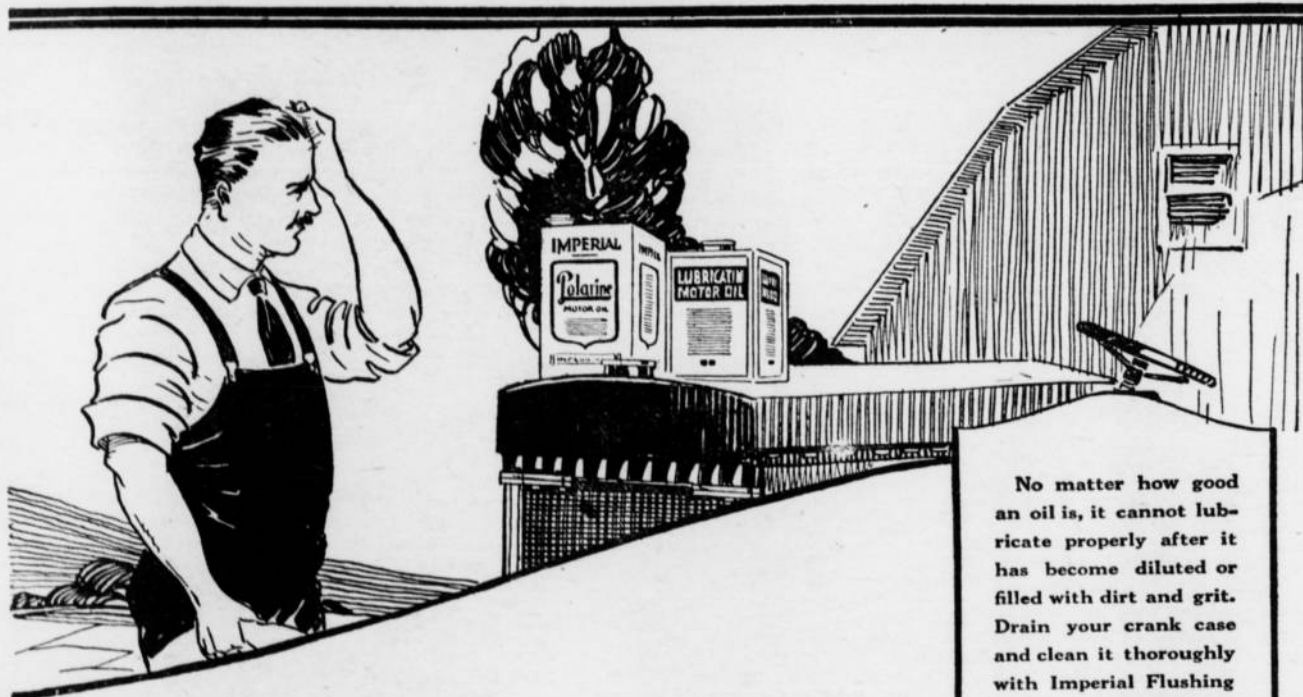
In 1913	\$444
In 1914	454
In 1915	484
In 1916	534
In 1917	705
In 1918	826
In 1919	833
In 1920	219

In other words, the farmer's return in 1920 was less than one-half of that in 1913. The nature of the risk involved in agriculture will be apparent by a consideration of the figures for 1919 and 1920; for when it is seen that the farmer's income in the year 1920 was but little more than one-fourth of what it was in 1919, we are forced to acknowledge the uncertainty attending the operation of the farm.

A comparison of the labor income of the farmer with that of workers in other lines will also help us to visualize in a general way the significance of some recent changes. Again we take our statistics from the United States conditions:

	1913	1918
Average wage per farmer (for labor, risk and management)	\$444	\$1,278
Average wage per mining employee	775	1,280
Average wage per factory employee	705	1,147
Average wage per railway employee	782	1,394
Average wage per banking employee	930	1,461
Average wage per government employee	823	895

In connection with this table we must note that the figures given are not reduced to a common base, such as were those of the preceding table; they were the figures which were based upon the great enhancement of wages that had taken place during the years of the war. They do not represent in any sense the relative purchasing power of the dollar. It will be noted from the table that the labor income of the farmer in 1918 was practically the same as the wages of a mining employee, a little more than the wages of a factory hand, somewhat lower than the wages of the railway employee and considerably lower than the average wages of a banking employee. Yet we must remember that the mine worker, the factory laborer, the railway employee and the bank clerk assume little, if any, risk and have no obligations concerning the management of the establishment in which they work. When these factors are taken into account it is clear that the farmer's return for all three services is greatly out of line when compared with the rewards in the transportation and banking business. Considering the farmer's risk, his fixed investment, the dangers to which his crops are subjected, the diseases which prey upon his animals and the uncertainties of his markets, his profits are very low. If he paid his family for their labor, the interest on his capital would frequently be nil.—From a lecture delivered by Prof. W. T. Jackman before the Canadian Society of Technical Agriculturists.



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The Group versus The Party

The Organized Economic Group Contrasted with the National Party System as Method of Conducting Political Activities.—By H. W. Wood, President of the U.F.A.

I HAVE been asked to write something in regard to the movement among the farmers' federal members to re-organize themselves on some different basis, and to start a movement of their own. Some of the details of this re-organization have not been made entirely clear, but it has been made clear that it is proposed to separate the group of elected members entirely from the organizations that were instrumental in electing them.

After this group of elected members has severed its connection with the organized electorate, it is to create some kind of a central committee, which, among other things, will be responsible for financing the new movement, and actively disseminating educational or doctrinal propaganda. It would seem from available information that this committee would also be responsible for the directing of the political activities of the adherents of this new group in future elections. This, however, has not been made very clear. Whether members will be under the guidance of the central committee, or the central committee will be under the guidance of the elected members has not been made clear.

It is clear that the idea is to revert to the political party system, but whether or not the intention is to stand alone as a separate and distinct party, to be drawn into some other party, or to amalgamate with some other party or fraction of a party into an entirely new one, is not clear.

These, however, are minor details, and I have no inclination to discuss them at this time. The vital question we are called on to decide is whether we want to continue to exercise our citizenship rights, and try to fulfill our citizenship obligations through the medium of citizenship organization or through the medium of the political party system. Our first decision must be in regard to the formation of the political group; whether we want to move together through organization, or break up our citizenship organization and act as individuals, each individual being thus forced to attach himself with one or other of the contending, unorganized political parties. This fixes the discussion on the relative merits of the organized political "group" and the "political party." What advantage has either of these formations over the other?

The Group System

Let us begin with the organized formation, or the so-called group system. Through this system the citizens are enabled to initiate and carry on every step of their own political activities. In other words they operate their own political machinery. They select their own delegates to attend nominating conventions, each delegate representing a certain definite number of citizens. These delegates, who are answerable to and influenced by no one except the people who selected them, carry on the work of the convention, including the nomination of the candidate.

When the candidate is thus nominated, it is the duty of the citizens who initiated his nomination to finance and carry on his campaign. This is a purely democratic process, and such a process can not be carried on politically except through the systematic organization of the people. At least no other way has yet been made manifest.

The Political Party

The Political Party is not an organization. If the farmers should inaugurate a straight farmers' party and adopt a straight farmers' platform, they could not carry on democratically because the political party structure can not implement democratic political action. To turn from organized political action, in which the people move systematically from the bottom up, is to turn from democracy. To turn to the political party, which is to be guided by an executive committee—guided from the top down—is to turn back to individualism and political autoeracy. In fact it is difficult to understand how

those who advocate this backward turning can really believe in democracy. They apparently agree with what has been the almost universal opinion of the past, that the people have not developed, and that they can not develop capacity for self-government.

It is not manifest that they do not believe in organization, but it is the organization of citizenship that they do not believe in. They believe in a form of organization which is in the interest of politicians, but which is not in the interest of the people. They believe in an organization for the people to serve, rather than an organization to serve the people. They propose to organize a central committee to get the money to carry on, to steer the people into their particular political party, to serve their particular professional politicians; to develop "public opinion," and to do the thinking for, instead of thinking with the people.

This kind of educational process has been going on for over two centuries, and the outstanding result is that the people have finally been educated into the belief that they will have to do some thinking, and also some acting for themselves. This they have begun to do. They have actually made some democratic progress—not much, but a little. Through organization they are travelling the right road. If they keep travelling the right road they will eventually reach the right destination—but if they turn back—? We are asked to turn back to the old political party flesh-pots. Will we do it?

The Basis of Organization

But, without discussing the merits of democratic organization itself, they tell us that the farmers are organized on the wrong basis. They say that organized on this basis we are narrow, selfish, Bolshevistic, etc., etc. All of this seems to have a pleasing sound to the ear of the autocrat and the professional politician, but it doesn't prove anything, mean anything, nor get anywhere. If it is wrong for citizens to organize tell us so and tell us why. If it is right for them to organize, and the farmers are organized on the wrong basis, tell them what the right basis is, and how they can organize on that basis. They will listen to reason; they desire wise counsel.

In the meantime we can judge the efficiency of the political party system by over two centuries of active operation. It has had ample time to give mature results. If these results are satisfactory there is no justification for trying any new thing. If they are not satisfactory, something else must be found to take the place of this inefficient system. The fact that there is a general turning away from the old party system indicates the general and growing dissatisfaction with it.

The farmers are offering something to take its place. They are offering a new system, a system by which, through organization, the citizens can co-operate in the exercise of their citizenship duties, and develop an ever-increasing capacity for doing so. This new thing has had very little opportunity to demonstrate its value, but already for some reason, there is great anxiety and nervous haste to destroy it. Why?

Position of Representatives

It is criticized by some of its open opponents because it has not risen at once from human weakness and human frailties to giant strength and godlike perfection. Worst of all, it is suggested that it is about to be crucified by those who have, through its favor, been enabled to come in sight of the golden gate of the alluring temple of political autoeracy. This gate cannot be passed by those who continue to represent a democratic organization. It is said that some of the members who received nomination and election at the hands of farmers' organizations are seriously considering dissociating themselves from those organizations, and at the same time continuing to hold office that they accepted as representatives of

those organizations. If this is true, then bitter indeed are the first fruits of the young tree of democracy. How badly have we chosen, and how Herculean is the task before us!

It will be only fair and just to assume that these members accepted nomination and election in good faith, believing in what they were undertaking to represent; and that after getting in a different environment and under a different influence, they changed their minds, and now think they were wrong and that after all the political party system is right. This, of course they had a perfect right to do, and the process might be perfectly honest and honorable. But is it right, and square dealing, to continue to hold office after they have withdrawn from their electors, and are representing no one but themselves? Should they not, when they find that they can no longer conscientiously represent what they undertook to represent, lay down their commission and seek re-election on the basis of their new-born convictions?

Immigration Activity

The Swiss government has offered to co-operate with the Canadian government in a scheme of assisted emigration of Swiss citizens to Canada. H. M. Mitton, Canadian superintendent of continental immigration, and Major Moore, of the Canadian Pacific, have just returned from a conference with Swiss officials. It is understood that Switzerland is prepared to appropriate \$250,000 to assist the plan.

Switzerland has hitherto opposed the emigration of its people, but post-war conditions have produced a surplus population, and rather than pay doles, the government is prepared to help in solving the problem by assisted emigration. Most of the Swiss now out of employment are farmers' younger sons who have drifted to the cities. They are a thrifty and hardy people, and are well fitted for an agricultural existence in Canada.

Switzerland's action is only one indication of the remarkable change in the attitude of European countries towards emigration. The continental countries from which Canada desires her new citizens are Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and Scandinavia. Holland has now voted 3,000,000 guilders to assist emigration, and is understood to be willing to co-operate with the Canadian or other governments to this end. Belgium is no longer frowning on emigration propaganda. Even Sweden, formerly very hostile, has moderated its attitude. Two prominent Swedish leaders, who have talked the situation over with Canadian Pacific officials, have represented their government as disposed to favor rather than oppose emigration. A Swedish delegate is now in the United States looking over that field. Australia has already sent its agent to Switzerland to take advantage of the new attitude of its government. The decision of Canada is awaited with interest.—Special correspondence of Manitoba Free Press.

News from the Organizations

Continued from Page 8

possible when the liquor power is excluded.

It menaces the church. The church stands for the realization of a kingdom of righteousness, peace and joy. Drinking is associated with unrighteousness, discord and grief. They are utterly incompatible. No man who prays in sincerity "Thy Kingdom Come" intends his ideal to include grog shops.

It menaces the finer things of life. The drinking man does not take to the ideal of unselfishness. He wants his liquor. He has no sympathy with devotion to duty or self sacrifice for a cause or the higher reaches of human aspiration. The appeal of the truly noble in art and literature is not for him. If he persists in drinking, his finer tastes are lost. Drinking tends to grossness, selfishness and earthliness of mind.

It menaces YOU who read this article. In your personal life or your social relationships or your business connections or your religious or political affiliations the maintenance of the traffic will involve you in danger. If personally you think to escape, you are still required to



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think of your family, your children, your friends, your neighbors. Why not, so far as you can by your vote and personal influence, abolish the menace?

The Thinking of Our Young Men

There is always hope in the rising generation. Not all our young folk are fops and flappers—some of them are thinking and thinking to good purpose. The leaders of our movement will do well to encourage the young men who are thinking.

Here is a corner of a paragraph from a letter received some months ago which came under review again in the U.F.M. office the other day: "What we need in our movement more than anything else, it seems to me, is unselfish service—if there is such a thing. True service must of necessity be primarily unselfish, but I mean the kind of service that built up our movement in its pioneer stages. It seems to be a great temptation to use a movement of this kind for personal advantage." While our rising workers manifest that spirit and are on guard against that temptation they are to be trusted.—W.R.W.

Flossie Bay Says "O.K."

The Flossie Bay United Farmers' local at a recent meeting placed on their minutes the following resolution in reference to the choice for the premiership in Manitoba:

"Resolved, that we most heartily endorse the choice of the Progressive members of the Manitoba legislature in their choice of John Bracken as leader."—J.A.

Working Directors

A local worker who not only thinks but translates his thinking into hard and effective work expresses his ideas of all work in the following paragraph:

"During this period of the season when harvest and threshing are on and there is not the same demand on Central, Central could be getting its literature and all that kind of thing ready for the winter activities, and instead of trying to arouse the locals to the beginning of their fall and winter activities by correspondence, do so directly through the medium of the district director. This would be really doing field secretary work, and I think that the director that would undertake to do this should be paid for it. This would be, I think, a step ahead. If we had twelve directors doing this kind of thing every fall, giving each local in their district an official visit, distributing literature, leaving the forms from Central for each local to make its returns on, the director could produce these forms at the meeting before handing them over to the secretary and explain to the members the importance of having these filled out and returned promptly, and put it up to them that it is the duty of the local board to see to it that this is done. The board engages the secretary, and they should see to it that he attends to these things. There would be no need to engage a field secretary. It would be like engaging twelve field secretaries, each having a certain defined territory to cover. This would mean the whole province systematically covered in a short time. I believe if the directors knew they would be paid for this work, so they could afford to hire a man to take their place on the farm while they were away, they would nearly all undertake it."

Leaves S.G.G.A.



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J. B. Musselman

After eight years' service to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association as its secretary, J. B. Musselman, has resigned to become managing director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, in the place of J. Robinson, who has been appointed to the Board of Grain Commissioners. Mr. Musselman, during his tenure of the office, has been an indefatigable worker in the farmers' movement, and he was responsible for all the initial work in the political organization of the Saskatchewan farmers, which bore such good fruit in December last. He assumed his new position on September 1, but retains the secretaryship of the association until his successor is appointed.

Co-operation in Italy

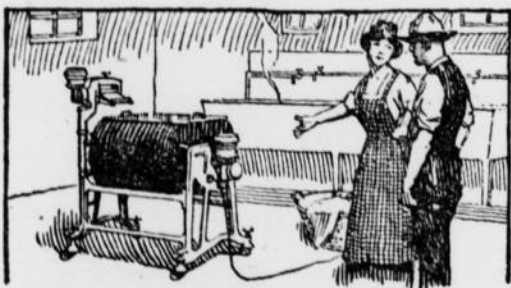
The Italian Federation of Co-operative Societies of Production and Labor and the National Federation of Agricultural Co-operative Societies have just concluded a joint convention in Rome, bringing together delegates representing 42 regional federations and 801 local co-operatives with a membership of 99,084.

The Italian Co-operative Congress shows the world what the combined workers of a country can do when once they co-operate for their mutual welfare. It adopted plans for the organization of credit institutions to finance labor and farmer co-operative societies. These credit institutes are to develop local co-operative banks, under the guidance of the National League of Co-operatives and the General Confederation of Labor.

The Congress also ratified an agreement with the Russian government by which 100,000 hectares of land in Southern Russia are to be placed at the disposal of the Italian farmers' and workers' co-operatives. The farmers' co-operatives are to send 50,000 farm hands into this district, while the labor co-operatives will furnish the necessary agricultural machinery. The Congress also demanded the enactment of a bill now before the Italian parliament which will protect the word "co-operative" against fraudulent use, compel municipalities and states to give preference to labor co-operative societies in the erection of public buildings and the furnishing of supplies, and exempt the resources of the co-operatives from public taxation.

Simultaneously with the Congress, the National League of Italian Co-operatives and the Catholic Co-operative Federation made plans for united action and collaboration, while maintaining their separate forms of organization. This progressive step toward a united co-operative front will greatly increase the industrial, commercial and political power of the Italian co-operative movement.

Walt Mason sang: "Oh! every fly that skips our swatters will have five million sons and daughters, and countless first and second cousins, and aunts and uncles, scores and dozens, and fifty-seven billion nieces; so knock the blamed thing all to pieces!"



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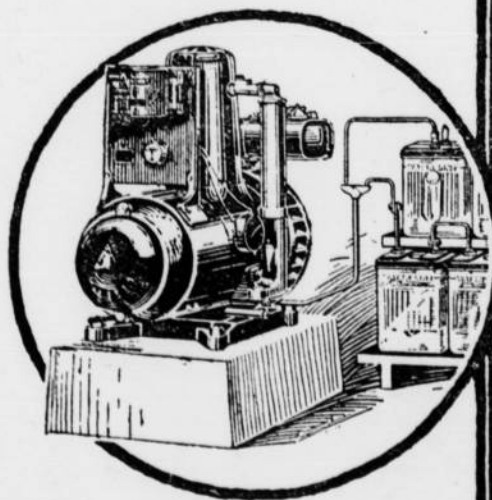
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The Bounding Boy of Boston

Continued from Page 7

those marvelous boots, or that the medical colleges would allow such a prize as Kelly to rest long in his grave. Outwardly, the provision of the will would be observed. Kelly would be buried in his boots, but it was a foregone conclusion that inside of three hours after sundown he would be exhumed—"in the interests of science."

It had been expected that Kelly's body would collapse at the moment of his death and fall head downward; but, so perfectly was it poised, it continued to bound up and down as before—a startling illustration of the force of habit. The amusement company decided to allow the movement to go on until after the funeral, as the sight of a corpse doing a daring ghost-dance while its funeral sermon was being preached would attract an enormous crowd. Naturally, this hard-hearted procedure provoked much indignation, and there was considerable talk about the dead not being allowed to rest in peace; but in the end nothing was done, and the people compliantly paid the two dollars demanded by the company to witness the gruesome spectacle.

Judged by the attendance, the funeral was the most noted that has ever taken place in Boston, and it was undoubtedly the strangest that was ever witnessed in any city. The sermon was preached by a prominent divine of Boston, through a megaphone—in order that all of the vast audience might hear his address. He took his text from Matt. xxiv, 17: "Let him which is on the housetop not come down—," and argued that Kelly's fate was due to his failure to obey this injunction. It was a masterly effort and well received. The services closed with several vocal numbers by a chorus of fifty voices, and through some strange chance the last song was: "Bounding O'er the Billows."

The undertaker now set about capturing the corpse—a decidedly difficult feat, for public sentiment demanded that he secure Kelly's body free from the slightest disfigurement. In fact, he had posted a large amount of money with the amusement company to be forfeited if he failed in his accomplishment, and the manner in which he executed his extraordinary commission provoked universal astonishment. To say the least his method was ingenious. A large vat—20 feet deep and built on wheels—was hauled into the amphitheatre by a traction engine and placed near the spot where Kelly's body always descended. The vat was filled with molasses and, when all was in readiness, it was rushed forward just as the body started upward. It was in place by the time of the body's return, and when the corpse sank into this sticky mass, even the powerful boots could not extricate it. A live man would have smothered, but as Kelly was already dead, no harm was done—though it took some time to secure and prepare the body for burial.

Owing to this delay it was late in the day when the funeral procession started from the amphitheatre, and it was nearly dusk when we reached the cemetery. It had been Kelly's request that I act as one of the pallbearers, which may not appear strange, yet, in this desire of his, I now can see the finger of fate. Had I attended merely as a mourner—but no, for some reason, I seemed to be inextricably connected with this strange occurrence. In a manner I was to blame for its beginning, and I was certainly the cause of its extraordinary ending.

It was probably due to nervousness, for to me the day had been a trying one; but, whatever the cause, just as we started to lower the coffin into the grave, I allowed my end of the strap to slip from my hands and the coffin fell into the grave foot-end down. The effect was appalling. The fall set the rubber boots in motion, and to our horror the corpse burst through the head of the coffin and flew up out of the grave, alighting ten feet to one side. The crowd fell back, terror-stricken, not knowing the cause of the remarkable resurrection, and before we realized what had happened, Kelly's body, blown by a strong west wind, was bounding across the country to the eastward, as if it was trying to escape from the army of medical students who were hovering,

vulture-like, around the cemetery. After the first shock of surprise pursuit was begun, but soon abandoned on account of darkness; and before morning, the corpse had reached the ocean, where it was safely hidden by the friendly waters.

Thus was lost the key to the mystery; and the scientific world will never know the secret of those wonderful rubber boots, so successfully exploited by Martin Kelly, the "Bounding Boy of Boston."

Co-operative Banks

Word has just come from Washington that the comptroller of the currency has acted favorably upon the application of the Order of Railway Telegraphers for a co-operative national bank with a capital of \$500,000 and \$50,000 surplus. Application for the charter was made by the telegraphers two months ago, and after detailed investigation the comptroller of the

currency could see no valid objection either to the bank or to the able men behind it. He has accordingly granted the charter, although previously opposed to co-operative banking.

The Telegraphers Co-operative National Bank will be situated in St. Louis, the national headquarters of the union, and will be officered by E. J. Manion, president; L. J. Ross, secretary-treasurer, and other grand officers of the Order of Railway Telegraphers. Until a competent manager can be obtained, Walter F. McCaleb, vice-president and manager of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers Co-operative National Bank of Cleveland, has consented to act in an advisory and managerial capacity for the telegraphers' bank, which closely follows the co-operative plan so successfully followed by the engineers' bank in Cleveland, the resources of which now

exceed \$17,000,000.

The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks are completing plans for the organization of their co-operative bank in Cincinnati, the railway employees of Spokane, Washington, are forming a \$200,000 co-operative labor bank, and similar co-operative institutions are in process for Birmingham, Ala., Los Angeles, Calif., Port Huron, Mich., and other industrial cities, according to the All American Co-operative Commission of Cleveland, which is promoting co-operative banks for workers and farmers throughout the country.

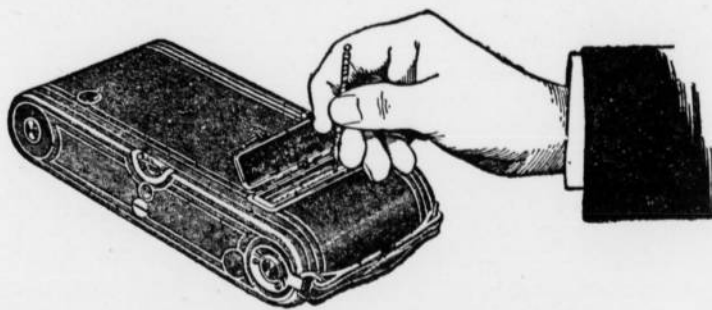
Since October 1, 1921, over 7,000,000 bushels of Western Canadian wheat have been shipped through the port of Vancouver, B.C., to European and Oriental countries. European shipments went via the Panama canal.



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The Broadening Out Controversy

Continued from Page 4

the public platform he has frankly admitted that his goal is not the strengthening of the farmer movement as such, but the building up of a new national party. . . . Premier Drury believes in the creation of a new national party, one which will, in the course of time, take the traditional place which the Liberal party, because of its growing conservatism, no longer occupies."

In the Federal Field

Premier Drury's proposals in fact involve the withdrawal of the U.F.O. as an organization from the political field. His plan is to go back to where the farmers' movement was prior to the decisions of provincial conventions to include direct political action among the purposes of the organizations. He has come out straight for a plan in the provincial political field which is being mooted in the federal field. Referring to this latter activity the U.F.A., the organ of the United Farmers of Alberta, says: "It is proposed by those who advocate a return to the party system that

all the farmers' organizations in Canada shall definitely withdraw from active participation in politics and that a new party to be known as the Progressive party, similar in structure to the Liberal and Conservative machines, shall be created. The new party, if it comes into being, will not represent the farmers' organizations. It will be financed by a fund subscribed by all who sympathize with the views of the leaders who bring the party into being and formulate its policy. . . .

"A more complete reversal of the policy which has been adopted by the United Farmers of Alberta it would be difficult to imagine. In the U.F.A. all power resides in the locals which provide the organization funds by small contributions payable by each member. The elected representative is directly responsible to the organization in the constituency which elected him. The locals control both the provincial organization and the constituency associations. Candidates for parliament or the provincial legislature are chosen at democratically-called conventions and the conventions are untrammelled by dicta-

tion from any centralized party machine. The cost of elections is met entirely by the membership. . . . The members who provide the funds direct the policy of the organization.

"It is between these two plans of political action that the farmers of Canada have been called upon to decide—between the party system which has always failed to respond to the will of the people, except fitfully, and when overpowered by an irresistible public opinion, and democratic action by the people themselves. In Alberta the choice has already been made."

The Occupational Idea

The similarity between the position in Alberta as expressed by the U.F.A. and that in Ontario is made plain by the opinions of the U.F.O. representatives quoted above, and the Manitoba Free Press thinks the time has come for the advocates of the group idea in these two provinces to show how their theories are to fit the facts. The Free Press says: "Now that the discussion is getting away from theory and is taking on a severely practical aspect, the immediate political future of Ontario

being involved, the hope might be expressed that Mr. Wood and Mr. Morrison will come down out of the clouds and give us a carefully worked out scenario of their proposed drama. Just how do they propose to supply a 'government of the people by the people' on the basis of vocational representation? In a country where those following one occupation constitute a clear majority they can, of course, take possession of the government and keep it for so long as they hold together; but the exclusion from the council chamber of all other points of view will give a province so controlled a lop-sided government in time, however high-minded and impartial it may be at the outset. Human nature is pretty much the same everywhere; and a farmers' government made up of delegates from locals and responsible to these locals, will inevitably develop exclusive and proscriptive policies which will excite the fiercest resentments and lead gradually to the solidification of all the other influences and interests into an opposition party. Does anyone really think that this will be for the good of the country at large or of any special interest in it?"

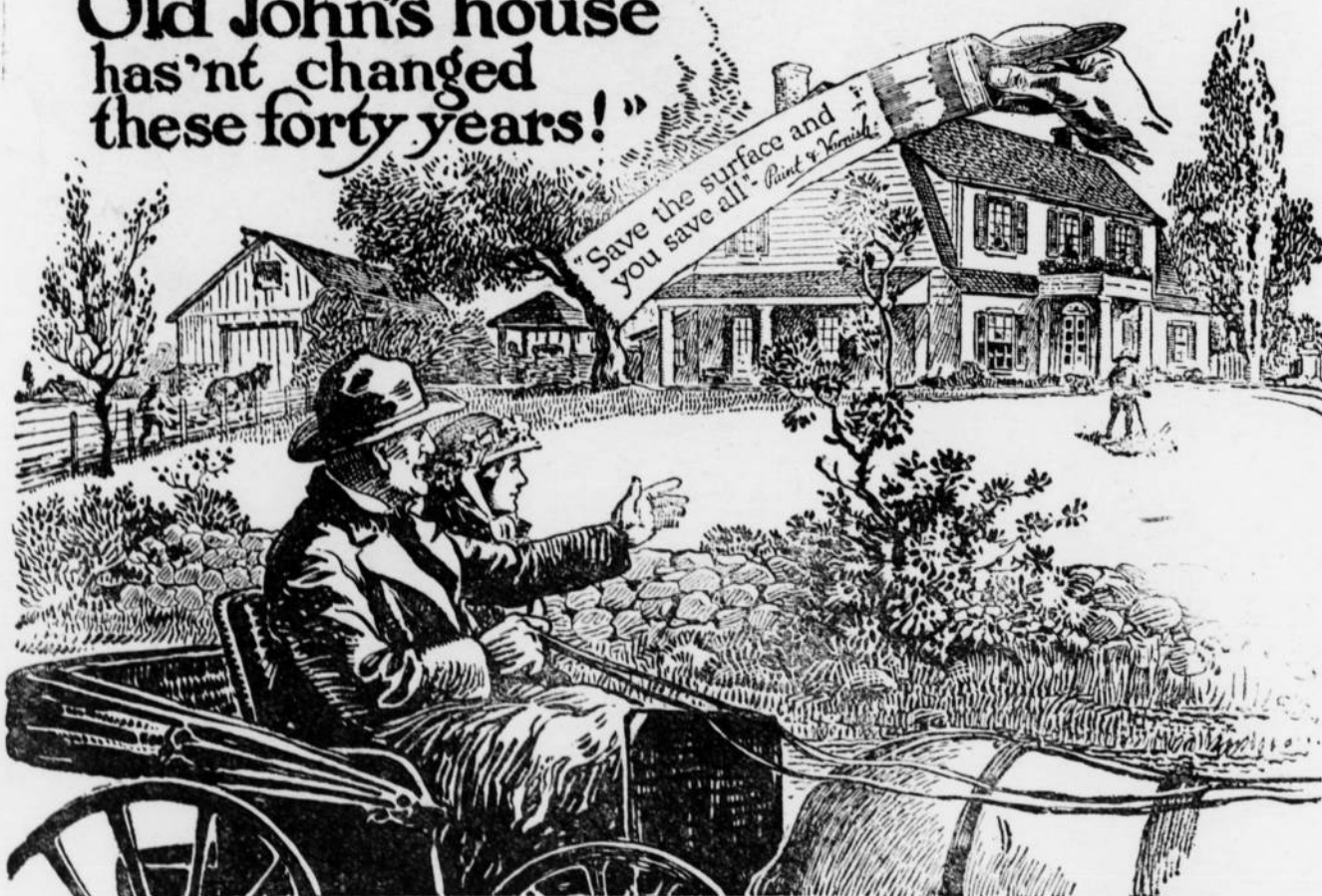
The Toronto Globe, on the other hand, says: "There is undoubtedly an element of strength as well as of weakness in the occupational idea in politics. If the Progressive party had represented simply a revolt against the two old parties, it is very doubtful whether it would have attained to anything like its present magnitude and power. It made tremendous headway among the farmers because they came to believe that their interests were not safe in the hands of ministers and legislators largely under urban influence." Again The Globe says: "It is easy to criticize the occupational basis of a party, but, once that is gone, where is the need for a third party of any kind?"

Co-operative Schools

The second International Co-operative Summer School now in session in Brussels, Belgium, has brought together co-operative leaders and students from all parts of Europe, reports the All American Co-operative Commission of Cleveland. The school is conducted under the auspices of the International Co-operative Alliance, and follows the successful precedent established a year ago by the International Co-operative Congress at Basle, Switzerland. The headquarters of the school is in the Workers College, and among the lecturers are numbered the greatest authorities in Europe on co-operation and the labor movement. The courses are given in English, French, German, most of the instructors being skilled in all of these languages. The lectures take place in the morning, and in the afternoon visits are made to Belgium's remarkably successful co-operative enterprises.

The British Co-operative Societies are also achieving an educational program that is taking the co-operative message to the rank and file of the workers and farmers. For the tenth consecutive year the British Co-operative Union is holding a series of summer schools in co-operative centres throughout England, Scotland, and Wales. The most important classes are held in the evenings or during the week-ends, when the greatest possible number of workers can attend. The courses comprise not only the history, method and motive of co-operation, but also such closely related subjects as political science, the growth of social ideas, the structure and problems of modern industry. In addition a number of important week-end lectures, similar to our chautauquas, are being held by individual co-operative societies throughout the United Kingdom. Commenting upon the educational program of European co-operators, officers of the All American Co-operative Commission assert that the greatest need of co-operation in America today is a nation-wide educational campaign which will train competent co-operative leaders and reveal to the mass of workers and farmers the magnificent possibilities of the co-operative movement, not only in reducing their cost of living and ensuring them a fair return for their products, but also in bringing them together to build by mutual unselfish effort the co-operative structure of the brotherhood of man.

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The Immigration Question

Continued from Page 10

For the purpose of this comparison I have used what are undoubtedly the two richest countries in the world, and you will note that our debt per head is considerably less than half of that of Great Britain, and only 45 per cent. more than that of the United States, a country with a vast population and popularly supposed to be rolling in wealth. If I were to carry the comparison to other European countries the proportions would be more striking still.

Our Large Enterprises

So much for our debts. Let us turn for a moment to our assets. And here we encounter a difficulty not found in connection with our debts. We don't know just what our assets are. They are so extensive that we have never been able to make an accurate stock sheet of them. We are in the position of a merchant who knows just how much he owes, but has not had time to make up a list of his possessions. . . .

Some times I think we scarcely do ourselves justice in our own appreciation. We are too near to the miracle to perceive it. Our neighbors across the line, with the advantage of perspective, have perhaps a more accurate vision than we. So may I read to you from an article issued by an American press syndicate for use in American papers on July 1:

"Fifty-five years old as a nation on July 1, Canada can boast many resources and achievements that are the largest in the world.

"With 200,000,000 acres of arable land in the western provinces untouched by the plow and awaiting settlement, Canada has the largest reserve of virgin agricultural land in the world. Yet she has already taken rank as the second wheat-producing nation with a yield of 309,858,100 bushels in 1921.

"With but half of 1 per cent. of the world's population, Canada produces 90 per cent. of the world's cobalt, 88 per cent. of its asbestos, 85 per cent. of its nickel, 12 per cent. of its silver and 4 per cent. of its gold. It contains 17 per cent. of the coal deposits of the globe and 71 per cent. of the coal reserve of the British Empire.

"Canada has the highest ratio of railway mileage to population of any nation; the largest grain elevator, at Port Arthur, with a capacity of 10,000,000 bushels; the largest grain conveying system at Montreal; the highest hydraulic lift-lock at Peterborough; the largest suction dredge at St. John; the largest water-power tunnel at Niagara Falls; the largest pulp mill at Chicoutimi, P.Q.; the largest paper machine at Iroquois Falls.

"It has the largest grain farm in the Noble farms in Alberta, which in 1920 yielded 515,000 bushels of wheat, oats and rye; and the largest pure-bred horse ranch in George Lane's Percheron breeding farm in Alberta.

"It has the largest copper mine in the British Empire in the Britannia in British Columbia; the largest nickel mine in the world in the Creighton of the Sudbury district, producing more than one-half of the world's output of that metal; and the largest game preserve in Jasper Park, containing 4,400 square miles and sheltering 10,000 mountain sheep alone."

So we have every occasion for a sound and sane optimism. We have not only large debts, but large doings; enterprises which, for so young a country, may fairly be described as gigantic. And may I carry you back to the thought with which I opened my remarks, that all this has been accomplished as a result of immigration? May I suggest that our immigration problems press upon us as matters of first importance.

Immigration Problems

What are those problems? It seems to me they divide themselves into three main heads:

1. The creation of a desire on the part of people in other lands to migrate to Canada.

2. The selection of the unacceptable, the rejection of the unsuitable, and the physical control of the movements of immigrants.

3. The assimilation of the immigrant. . . .

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WINNIPEG CANADA

FALL AND WINTER CATALOGUE 1922-1923

Canada's immigration work is carried out on a more selective basis than ever before, and our publicity efforts are not broadcasted at the general public so much as they are directed at special classes. The classes referred to are farmers, farm laborers and domestic workers; and the sources of this immigration are, at present, almost entirely the United States and the United Kingdom. We have to recognize also the fact that the free lands which were so great a magnet to immigration in years gone by are now mainly located at considerable distances from railways, and it is not considered good business to create new settlements in remote districts which will require additional railways. It is generally agreed that we have already too much railway mileage in proportion to our population, and our efforts are directed toward settling the vacant lands convenient to existing lines. This means that we have to seek the settler with some capital, and financial conditions in the United States and the United Kingdom have an important bearing upon our success. While the exchange rate was heavily against sterling currency we could hardly expect any pronounced movement of settlers with capital from Great Britain, but that is a condition which is now largely reme-

died. Reverses to farmers in the United States, particularly the collapse of the farm land boom in that country, retard our work seriously. There could be no more mistaken or superficial notion that bad times in the United States promote immigration to Canada. On the contrary, it is in good times that people are moved to branch out and try new ventures, and it is in good times that they have the capital for such undertakings.

Although conditions, neither in the United States nor in Great Britain, are particularly favorable at the moment, our work is being steadily carried on, qualified according to the needs of the time. We are steadily making Canada better known in these great neighboring Anglo-Saxon countries. We are approaching, particularly, the children of those countries, supplying the schools with text books in which the truth is told about Canada, with a view to correcting the notion that this is a land noted particularly for its icebergs and Polar bears. Within the last three months we have supplied 300,000 copies of these text books for use in the schools of Great Britain, and we have now printing 225,000 for use in the schools of the United States. These books are supplied free to schools on the

request of the school principals, and the demand is always greater than our financial resources will permit us to supply. Just a few days ago we had a request from the educational authorities of the city of Glasgow for 20,000 copies, which we were obliged to reduce to 10,000 copies. This is long-range publicity work; it has to do with the rising generation, and its harvest may not be reaped for years, but it is spreading correct information about Canada, and I am sure it is making for us life-long friends among the children of our national neighbors.

I wish my time would permit me to go into other phases of our publicity work; our distribution of maps to schools, banks and newspaper offices in the United States and Great Britain; our various forms of immigration literature; our display advertising campaigns in farm periodicals; our news distributing organizations; our system of conducted parties of visiting editors and journalists; our motion picture and stereopticon lecture work, and the extensive system of exhibitions which is carried on by our department through the Canadian Exhibition Commission, but I must pass these by to consider for a moment the second phase of our immigration problem, that is, the selection



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of the acceptable, the rejection of the unsuitable, and the physical control of the movement of immigrants.

Immigration Regulations

The immigration machinery consists of some 18 offices in the United States, 12 in the United Kingdom, a European office recently opened at Antwerp, and sub-offices being opened from time to time in Europe as occasion requires; medical and civil inspectors at the various ports of landing in Canada, and on the international boundary, and all the detail necessary to co-ordinate such a machine functioning over so vast an area and dealing with the most variable of all commodities—human beings themselves. The regulations as to who may be admitted to Canada are severe; I think, properly severe, but they are enforced with as much consideration for the immigrant or intending immigrant as is consistent with efficiency. I wish you could see the work which is being done by our woman's branch under the direction of Mrs. Burnham, or our juvenile immigration branch under the direction of Mr. Smart, and you would realize that immigration is not merely a matter of statistics and regulations, but touches every branch of human relationships, not infrequently on their most pathetic and even their most sacred sides. But there is one point which I must mention. You may have seen arguments in the press that Canada should select her immigrants at the point of origin, and not wait until they arrive at her ports before turning them back, to their great disappointment, and, frequently, to their financial ruin. The only thing wrong with that suggestion is that it comes too late to be of any practical value to the department, as we have been doing that very thing for a number of years, and are steadily extending the machinery for that purpose. Obviously, we can't put officers at every foreign seaport in the world to turn back immigrants at those ports, but so far as Great Britain is concerned the field is well covered, and our machinery is being gradually extended in Europe. Of course, we retain the right, no matter what examinations an immigrant may have undergone at his port of embarkation—we retain the right to reject him at the Canadian port for cause, but when I tell you that out of 74,262 immigrants from the British Isles for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, it was necessary to reject at Canadian ports only 193 individuals—that is, one person rejected for every 385 who landed—you will see that the hardships arising from rejection of these classes have been reduced perhaps as much as is humanly possible.

Assimilation

We now come to the third, and, perhaps, most important phase of the problem—the assimilation of the immigrant after he arrives. That is a phase of the problem in which you will be particularly interested, as, I may suggest, it is one which lies largely at your doors. Immigration is a matter which touches our life so closely that it cannot all be relegated to the hands of the Dominion government or indeed of any government. It calls for the active participation of the individual. Particularly is this true of assimilation, which may be described as the process of making the new arrivals into Canadians. It is here that the active co-operation of municipal organizations everywhere is so greatly needed, for I may confess that the real limiting factor on our immigration work at the present time is the ability of Canada to assimilate the immigrant, socially as well as industrially.

How is this to be done? In my opinion, the basic thing—the foundation upon which everything else must be built—is a strong Canadian spirit. Let us be so permeated with a genuine Canadianism that it will be impossible for any immigrant long to escape the contagion. Here I am tempted to digress into a favorite theme of mine, that one of the most effective ways to do this—perhaps the only permanently effective way—is by the building up of a genuine and sincere Canadian literature, a literature which shall gradually assort and crystallize our national ideals, which shall make us proud of our past, confident in our present, triumphant in our future. The making of a Canadian literature has a significance a million times greater than the dribble of royal-

ties to a few Canadian writers; it lies at the root of our national existence. I cannot pause tonight to elaborate that argument, but I submit it to your intelligence, and I ask you to think about it.

Other mighty factors in promoting assimilation are the school, the church, the lodge, the press, the social life of the community, but only in so far as these agencies are opened to and do consciously absorb the newcomer into the very body and soul of all they stand for. Through your municipal organizations you can wield a tremendous power in that direction. Many of you already are doing so. My word is: Keep up the good work and increase it, because assimilation is today the problem that lies before us as a nation.



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The Countrywoman

The Importance of School Fairs

ABOUT this time of the year thousands of boys and girls are putting the final touches on their work in preparation for the school fair. If they are club members of the best kind, they have been planning for this event since last fall and so will be looking forward to exhibiting their work. This enthusiasm of youth is a quality that is absolutely priceless. Every boy and girl is endowed with a considerable amount of it, but needs guidance in using it. Unless youthful energy is harnessed for producing something worth while, it will be employed for less desirable purposes.

The way in which boys' and girls' clubs are utilizing and developing the talents of members is unique. They make everyday tasks interesting, adding dignity to homemaking and agriculture; they give valuable instruction concerning club projects; and, what is most important of all, they train the rising generation to be the leaders of tomorrow.

Results such as these are not accomplished with the wave of a wand. A great deal depends upon the enthusiasm of the members, but the chief responsibility devolves upon the officers and project leaders of the club. They help members to plan the year's program, they give advice and encouragement when it is needed, and they train them to undertake responsibility. Only those actively engaged in the organization know how much real labor this entails.

No matter how devoted club officials and members are, it is impossible to achieve the best results unless they are supported by the whole community. Fathers, mothers, bankers, merchants, doctors, lawyers, dentists, clergy, and everyone else in the district owe a big debt to club officials and members. This can be repaid in several ways. One is to take an active interest in the fair itself by lending a hand in arranging exhibits, assisting judges, running off the sports program, or providing financial aid. If it is impossible to give such support, the least citizens can do is to attend the school fair to show that they realize the benefit of such an excellent organization. Even though the exhibition is held at a busy time, officials and members of the club appreciate the interest and presence of each citizen in the whole country-side.

A Fair Division

"Mother is always tired," said a ten-year-old girl to me one day.

It was about three weeks later that I had an invitation to visit that woman. After staying with her a few days, I was no longer surprised at her daughter's remark.

The woman worked from morning until night. I hardly ever saw her rest, except for a minute or two, when she sank exhausted on a hard wooden chair. She was soon up again, however, and working as hard as before. At night she brought out a huge basket of mending, and sat over it long after the rest of the family had retired!

There were three girls in the house, ranging from ten years of age to sixteen. Occasionally, I saw one of them bake a cake and another make some fudge. They did this just because they wanted it.

"Why don't you divide the work amongst the girls?" I asked the woman.

"The two youngest have to go to school," she replied, "and the eldest one is studying for an examination."

"A little housework will not harm them even then," I said.

"Shall I tell you how it is I never feel very tired, although there are as many in our family as in yours?"

"For goodness sake, tell me," she cried. "Sometimes I feel as if I shall drop under the burden."

"As you know," I said. "Two of my children go to school, as yours do. Before they go, they have filled the wood box, made their own beds and swept out one room. This is possible because we get up early. It gives them an appetite for breakfast too. The eldest girl, of course, does her own

work—just as much as is good for her. I do not believe in overworking any member of the family. It makes that one disgusted with the farm. We believe in a fair division of the work."

"It seems to work out all right with you," said the woman.

"It does," I answered her. "Another thing is the way you do all the mending." I went on. "You know how children are always tearing their clothes on the barbed wire fences? One would almost think they did it on purpose. I make it a rule that each child, from the time she can handle her needle, does her own mending: she puts on her own buttons, darns her own stockings and takes entire charge of her own wardrobe. After washing day, we generally spend an afternoon together mending." Thus there is no reason for me to sit every night in front of a huge mending basket. No, we work together, read together and find time to play together too!

"It is wonderful the pride the girls take in keeping their clothes in order, and their rooms too. In my way, no one member of the family is overworked, and we all enjoy our rest every evening."

"It sounds a good method," said my friend. "I think I shall adopt it."

She did, and with success. Her ten-year-old daughter no longer complains that "mother is always tired."

Of course, it would be much more sensible to start this plan from the time when the girls can do things, rather than to adopt it later on. At a very early age, girls can sweep, and make their own beds. There is no reason why they should not do their own mending very young. By teaching them to sew for their dolls, girls acquire a love of sewing. My eleven-year-old daughter has already taken charge of the embroidery in the house! Every pillow slip and towel is embroidered by her, and she is proud of it too! Her work is done exceedingly well!

Give your girls their share in the work—not too much, but enough for their health, and then there will be fewer tired mothers on the farms.—Mrs. Nestor Noel.

Rules for Good Health

The Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis in co-operation with the Canadian Red Cross Society have published an attractive leaflet of good health rules for children. They have arranged the information in such a way that the first letter of all the paragraphs makes the words "Good Health."

Good health depends largely upon healthful habits. Begin them now.

On rising in the morning wash your chest and neck with cold water and dry thoroughly. Brush your teeth both morning and evening. You should take a warm bath at least once every week.

Out of doors is the best place to gain health and strength. Unless you are ill or run down, when you need rest and the care of a physician, play outside every day. Wear rubbers on wet days and when walking through wet snow. Do not sit around in wet boots or clothing.

Do not eat between meals unless it be some fruit or bread and butter. Drink plenty of water. As milk is a food as well as a drink and especially good for you, drink some every day. Apples and fruit, when ripe, are good for you. Avoid pastry, pickles and rich foods. If you eat sweets occasionally, take them after your meals and not just before them. Always wash your hands before meals. Eat slowly and chew your food well. Tea and coffee are not good for you. Do not smoke cigarettes as they are harmful to growing boys.

Hold up your head. Sit up straight. Walk erectly. Take in deep breaths and always breathe through your nose.

Exercise builds up your muscles so take plenty of it out of doors every day. Out-of-door games are good for both girls and boys, but always rest before becoming overtired.

At home, if anyone is constantly spitting, coughing or sneezing you should avoid close and frequent contact with them or soon you will be

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doing the same thing yourself. If you have a cough or cold never sneeze or cough in another person's face, but cover your mouth with a handkerchief. Do not spit on the floor or on the sidewalk, as such habits spread disease. Do not put pencils, whistles, gum or candies which have been in other mouths into your own. Do not drink from unwashed common drinking cups.

Let the fresh air into your bedroom every night by opening the window at the top and at the bottom. See that your bed is out of a draught and if you are well covered, you will sleep all the better for having fresh air in your room.

Ten hours should be given to sleep. Go to bed early every night and have your proper share of it.

Health is more to you than wealth. If you get plenty of fresh air and sunshine you need not worry about germs, for these thrive only in dark, dirty, dusty and crowded places. Live right. Remember that out-of-door exercise,

good plain food, plenty of sleep and a cheerful mind will protect your health and should make you grow up strong and well.

Now that the jam and jelly season is coming, try greasing the preserving-pan with an unsalted grease before making either jam or jelly. It does not affect the preserves and does prevent the fruit from sticking. I use a small brush and paint the bottom of the pan thoroughly. An edge around the top will prevent it from boiling over.—Mrs. W.R.J., Man.

To avoid scraping new potatoes, place them in a bag of the roughest sacking which was previously dampened. Thoroughly shake the potatoes up and down for a few minutes. Remove them and wash in cold water. This treatment removes all the skins and saves a lot of work.—Mrs. P.W., Sask.

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A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U.S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal-oil).

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NICHOLAS NUTT COULD NOT ESCAPE

Nicholas Nutt sold Tiny, his pet elephant, to a man who had a menagerie with lots and lots of wild animals in it—but Tiny was very fond of Nicholas and was very lonesome without him. So he did not stay long with the man who owned the menagerie, but came back to Nicholas Nutt's house, and brought all of the other animals with him. Mr. Hippo and Mr. Lion and Mr. Tiger, and all of the other animals soon became very fond of Nicholas also, and would not let him out of their sight. Everywhere that Nicholas went, the animals would follow him, and when he started to walk through the streets of Dooville all of the animals came tagging along at his heels. Now Nicholas did not like to have all of the animals following him everywhere, and to get away from them he boarded a street car and away he went. Nicholas was very happy for he thought he had played a great joke on Tiny and his friends. Now Tiny and Mr. Hippo and Mr. Lion and Mr. Tiger, and all of the other animals could not be fooled so easily. When the street car started the animals went too. You would never think that a huge beast like Tiny or Mr. Hippo could run very fast, but the facts are that they soon overtook the street car on which Nicholas was riding so comfortably. See, Tiny has almost passed it, and Mr. Hippo has tried to climb aboard, and he was so heavy that the front end of the street car went right up in the air and the motor-man has lost control of his car and is terribly frightened—so are

the other passengers. Flannelfeet is directing the traffic, and is standing right in front of the track and holding up his hands for the car to stop. It looks as if Flannelfeet had better move. But then if he steps backward he will be right in the path of Tiny, and if he steps forward he will have a mix up with Mr. Bear—and, coming around the corner, pell mell, are Mr. Lion and Mr. Tiger. My! Oh! My! what a fix Flannelfeet is in. To get out of the way the conductor has climbed up the trolley rope and it may be that he will pull the trolley off the wire and the car will stop—then all will be well. Old Doc Sawbones, in his new twin six, was just ready to cross the street. Very quickly he took in the situation and threw his clutch into "reverse," and back he went and poor Old Grouch has just had a terrible bump. For once old Sleepy Sam is wide awake. He sees it all and is wondering what is going to happen to Flannelfeet. He can't look both ways at once, however, and Roly and Poly are taking advantage of the opportunity and it looks as if they would get away with a big load of the very fine apples Sleepy Sam was offering for sale. Most of the little Doc Dads think this all very, very funny. The little old lady on the corner very thoughtfully hid behind her umbrella, but the little dog in front had no umbrella to hide behind, but he has his legs and he is scampering away to a place of safety.

\$500.00 in Prizes Free to Boys and Girls

Doc Sawbones has selected 200 prizes, worth \$500.00, and just the kind of things boys and girls want. He is giving them away. All you have to do is to secure and send in a subscription, new or renewal, to The Guide for one year at \$1.00. You can get this subscription from your neighbor, uncle, aunt, cousin, brother, sister, mother or daddy. When it is received by me I'll send you one of my big Doc Dad books as one prize. With the book I'll send you a contest sheet for you to color, and when returned to me it will be entered without further cost to you in this contest, where you have a chance to win a big prize. When I send you the contest sheet and the Doc Dad book I'll also send a complete list of all the prizes. The contest closes December 15, 1922, and all contest sheets mailed up to and including that date will be entered. The prizes will be awarded within two weeks after the closing of the contest. Now is the best time to get subscriptions, so get busy at once and I'll be looking for your letter and subscription next week.

Doc Sawbones.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Sessional Indemnities

The Editor.—In Canada the policy was adopted of paying members of parliament, not a salary, which is payment for official services, but an indemnity, which is payment for loss. No endeavor was made to indemnify each member for the value of his time lost in attending sessions; the amount was obviously based on the time lost by the average member in attending the average session.

In recent years indemnities have been increased by both federal and provincial legislatures. The larger provincial legislatures have increased the indemnity to an amount more than sufficient to indemnify the average member for his loss of time in attending the average session. Attempts to justify the increase have produced various specious arguments.

It has been argued that a member's election expenses have often to be paid out of his indemnities; but how about the election expenses of his opponent? If a candidate be, as he should be, the candidate of an organization which relies on the electorate it represents to provide the amount necessary for legitimate expenses, there is no reason for plundering the province by increasing the indemnity. Nor is there any better reason when the candidate's nomination has been at his own instance, or at that of voters unwilling to share the cost.

It has been argued that a member spends much time between sessions looking after the interests of his constituents; and that the increased indemnity is necessary to indemnify him. But it should be no part of the duty of the member to interpose himself, or allow himself to be interposed between the administration and the electorate in matters of administration. If, as a candidate ambitious to succeed himself, he become a patronage-monger, he should do so at his own expense.

It has been argued that the extortion to which members are subjected by subscription solicitors is also a reason. The member who votes into his own pocket a sum greater than would indemnify the average member attending the average session, invites other extortioners, to mete to him the measure he has measured to his country. Members who do not intend to stand for re-election do not find themselves unable to resist the extortion of the subscription solicitor. Whether a member or not, one's subscription should be the measure of his conception of his privilege and duty. To heap up the measure and get the money back by increasing the indemnity is utterly unjustifiable.

It has been argued that if the member is not paid a large indemnity he will get it some other way. Whatever color may be given to this argument by the act of members who vote to increase their own indemnities, it is, after all, the argument of a cynic who measures others with his own yardstick. It points the moral that trustworthy men should be elected to positions of trust.

Ministers, eager to placate supporters, or to curry favor with labor, often defend their own weakness by arguing that lower indemnities will prevent the election of poor men and limit membership to the well-to-do; forgetting that an indemnity which will indemnify the average member will necessarily more than indemnify a member who is below the average in earning capacity. Nor is there much likelihood, in these days of organized labor and enlightened citizenship, that the labor candidate or the poor man will long be penalized by his employer because of his candidature. The country, the province, even the municipality has a moral right to conscript any of its citizens, to serve in its councils, even though that service entail personal sacrifice. Who, other than the late president of the Canadian Northern Railway, will be so bold as to challenge the right of the state to demand of any of its citizens, not only sacrifice of life, as in war, which can never be indemnified, but also those infinitely less sacrifices entailed in civil service of the state?

Multiplying sessions is but another way to increase the aggregate of indemnities. Emergency legislation can never be very large, more especially as it is quite open to the administration to meet unforeseen expenditures by warrant, nor can it be very contentious within the jurisdiction of a provincial legislature. The power to adjourn to a fixed date makes it entirely possible to call the annual session early to meet any emergency, and, the emergency being met, to adjourn to meet again at the usual time, without loading the province with the unnecessary and unjustifiable cost of a special session. The fact that nearly every one of the United States limits its legislature to biennial sessions is commentary enough on our provincial practice of adding special sessions to annual sessions and special indemnities to annual indemnities. To emphasize the need for this discussion, I shall take the responsibility of alleging on the strength of information given me by a member of the Saskatchewan legislature that at the recent special session there were members who proposed a round robin calling for the full sessional indemnity of \$1,800 for that special session.

Service in the legislature should be con-

ceived of as an honor, a privilege, and a duty, of which the lesser reward is the sessional indemnity and the greater reward, the opportunity for service and sacrifice. The lesser reward, should not, by its amount, suggest that it is the greater.

What the amount of the provincial sessional indemnity should be will be discussed in another letter. In the meantime may one point the moral? Small subscriptions toward the election fund of the organization which represents best one's political principles, and a live appreciation of one's duty to the state, will marvellously reduce the cost of electing members, and the cost of indemnifying them, and will largely increase the effectiveness and reduce the cost of administration.—T. A. Patrick, Yorkton, Sask.

Liquor Propaganda Falsehoods

The Editor.—There came from Montreal, under date of July 25, 1922, a despatch purporting to be from an organization called the Dominion News Bureau. It was received in western cities. The Calgary Herald devoted almost twelve inches of column space to it. It is headed: Less

Liquor Consumed in Quebec than in Manitoba—while sub-headings read, Three Million Quarts in Manitoba in Year.—These Figures Not Including Sales Through Illegal Channels.

In the body of the despatch the public is informed that: "The figures are not available in this comparison for all provinces, but the province of Manitoba is taken as an example of the 'dry' provinces. In that province, the sales during the period of a year amount to a total of \$12,263,913, whereas a total of sales of Quebec liquor commission reached only \$15,000,000 under a regime where sale is open, without liquor prescriptions."

A further statement is as follows: "The Manitoba figures show that the number of prescriptions totalled 1,211,461, which meant almost the equivalent of two prescriptions for every man, woman and child in the province, and the total amount of liquor covered by these prescriptions was 510,993 gallons, equivalent to 3,065,978 quart bottles, and the valuation fixed on it is \$4.00 per bottle."

Here Are the Facts

The present system of handling liquor through government sale for the purpose permitted by the Manitoba Temperance Act came into effect on February 1, 1921.

During the year which ended January 31, 1922 (that is the first twelve months of the system) the total sales of liquor on prescription in the whole of Manitoba amounted to 18,197 gallons. This includes beer and wine which, of course, are not taken account of in the despatch which deals only with \$4.00 a bottle liquor.

The total sales of hard liquor in Manitoba in the year aggregated 12,617 gallons.

YOU CAN MAKE BIG MONEY OUT OF POULTRY

Learn modern methods in your spare time. Let George W. Miller teach you how to house, feed, hatch, breed, cull, caponize and market so as to net \$7.00 a year profit from every bird. The COLDBELT POULTRY COURSE gives you complete training by mail. Practical instruction. Simple language. Praised by leading authorities on the continent. Write for 32-page illustrated booklet. SHAW CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Toronto, Dept. "P."

These are the official figures of the Manitoba government. Here is the glaring and unpardonable falsehood. The despatch says 510,993 gallons. The truth is there were only 12,617 gallons sold in Manitoba on prescription. Take the actual figures and multiply them by forty and you are still below the figures of the liquor despatch. The liquor lie would allow the population of Manitoba almost five quarts for every man, woman and child in the province. The true figures allow about five ounces per capita.

It is on false data of this kind that the people of Manitoba are asked to base their verdict on the Manitoba Temperance Act. —Social Service Council of Manitoba.

The Group Idea

The Editor.—In your August 23 issue is another criticism of the U.F.A. Our friend apparently does not see that if the U.F.A.

Health and Comfort

EVERY winter, more and more people enjoy the health and comfort of Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear.

Stanfield's is health underwear because it is made in Canada for Canadian winters by Canadians, who know the climatic conditions of every section.

Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear retains the natural warmth of the body and prevents the skin from becoming chilled—two essentials for health in winter.

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Made in combinations and two-piece Suits, in full length, knee and elbow length, and sleeveless, for Men and Women.

Stanfield's Adjustable Combinations and sleepers for growing children (Patented).

Sample Book, showing weights and textures, mailed free.

Write for it.

STANFIELD'S LIMITED
TRURO, N.S.

STANFIELD'S

Unshrinkable
UNDERWEAR

It wears longer

DRINK Chinook Beer AND Buffalo Brand Soft Drinks All Flavors



Look for the label with the horse-shoe.

IT STANDS FOR QUALITY
**Calgary Brewing & Malting
Co. Limited**
CALGARY - ALBERTA

New Wheat and Rye

We are now prepared to handle your shipments of new Wheat and Rye to good advantage. Write for prices and shipping instructions.

Send us your investment and hedging orders in Grain Futures.

Thompson, Sons & Co.
Established 1884
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elect their man in a constituency that he must virtually represent in the main the U.F.A., as a Liberal would represent the Liberals who elect him in any constituency. Does he mean to say that any man would and should represent and advocate the views of those who opposed his election? Virtually he accuses the U.F.A. of being unfit to look after the interests of Alberta. The majority of the voters of Alberta however think they are capable. At this time of day when all or practically all the other classes are organized, it seems strange to hear objections to the farmers organizing as well. They will give us class legislation say these critics.

To a people who have been suffering under class legislation for 40 years this criticism seems trivial. It would pay all these critics well if they would carefully study Mr. Wood's ideas along the lines of organization. The ultimate aim of organization is not the control of politics, but to make politics as we know it unnecessary. To replace a competitive civilization by a co-operative one. In our city schools of late years there has been introduced a co-operative system in getting the children out in case of fire. In a large school in the city of Moose Jaw, the time necessary to clear the school of all children is 31 seconds. Under the old system (competition) it has in the past taken several minutes with broken limbs etc. Which is the best? Under our present system of competition there is an enormous waste of labor power. Economists who have given years of study to the subject estimate it at from 40 to 80 per cent. To put it in plain English, at least half the value of the labor we do is either stolen or wasted, probably both. To change from the one to the other, however, would require much time and preparation.

The purport of Mr. Wood's message is, that man is not here on earth for to make money or gather the applause of the multitude, but to live. As the poet, Burns, put it:

"To gather gear by every wile that's justified by honor."

Not for to hide it in a hedge, nor for a train attendant, But for the very glorious thing of being independent."

For the Law of the Jungle under which we are now living he would substitute the law of service, The Golden Rule. He tells us that not only would we be better off as regards material things but we would also have leisure time to study the true meaning of this life and of the life to come.—Senex.

[Will correspondents please note that letters not accompanied by the full name and address of the writer (not necessarily for publication) will not be printed. This rule is absolute.—Editor.]

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., September 1, 1922
WHEAT—First offerings of new crop wheat forced markets lower. During the early part of the week there was little support from exporting sources, but since October dropped below the dollar mark export buying has been in evidence in volume. Millions of bushels per day have been taken from this market against sales overseas, but those millions have been easily obtained by the buyers on a constantly declining market. The producer in Manitoba has been a free seller. It is fairly evident that the market is in no shape to take any quantity of wheat at the moment. Perhaps this is on account of the financial condition of the buying countries of Europe, or perhaps the tendency of the buyer to hold off on a falling market. The fact remains that the market has broken badly before the movement of the crop is under way, following the continually falling market in Liverpool. Any factor that might tend to hold off the heavy offerings might help the price a little, but conditions at the moment do not appear to favor the constructive side of values. Cash demand is fair. Little wheat has actually arrived at the head of the lakes and premium over October holding fairly steady.

FLAX—Strength in Argentine flax markets and higher price in Duluth reflected here. Trade is very light and of speculative nature. Offerings practically nothing in cash market and trade in general very dull.

OATS—Market has been a dull affair during past week and prices show very little change. Owing to small stocks in terminals it is impossible to do business in any volume. From now on the new crop will begin to move and a more active market should develop. Offerings are very light with good premiums on all grades.

BARLEY—Some good buying by exporters during past few days and prices show a slight improvement from the early part of the week. A good enquiry exists for all grades of cash barley, No. 3 C.W. bringing a premium of 3 cents over the October.

CROP ESTIMATES PUBLISHED

As we go to press crop estimates come to hand which indicate the expectation of the best threshing returns the West has had since 1915. The Manitoba Free Press estimate is the highest with a total of 371 million bushels, 32 per cent higher than last year, and three per cent higher than the historic 1915 crop. The Bank of Montreal places the total wheat yield at 350 million bushels, or 25 per cent higher than last year. The C.P.R. estimate, which is the most conservative of the three, was originally 317 million bushels but was raised to 321 million, consequent upon the announced increase in acreage by the Statistical Department, Ottawa.

Year	Yields by Provinces			
	Manitoba Bushels	Saskatchewan Bushels	Alberta Bushels	Total Bus.
1915	69,337,000	224,312,000	66,538,000	360,187,000
1916	29,667,000	147,559,000	65,088,000	242,314,000
1917	41,039,700	117,921,300	52,992,100	211,953,100
1918	48,191,100	92,493,000	23,752,000	164,436,100
1919	40,975,300	89,994,000	34,575,000	165,544,300
1920	37,542,000	113,135,300	83,461,000	234,138,300
1921	39,054,020	188,000,000	53,044,000	280,098,020
1922 (estimates)				
M.F.P.	71,258,000	226,975,000	73,668,000	371,901,000
C.P.R.	54,879,000	189,120,000	73,448,000	317,448,000

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Aug. 2	to Sept. 2 inclusive				Week Ago	Year Ago
	28	29	30	31		
Wheat—						
Oct. 100	99 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	99 1/2
Dec. 98 1/2	97 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	97 1/2
Oats—						
Oct. 39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	46 1/2
Dec. 37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	44 1/2
Barley—						
Oct. 52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	73 1/2
Dec. 50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	50 1/2
Flax—						
Oct. 180	182	182 1/2	182 1/2	183 1/2	183 1/2	194 1/2
Dec. 171 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2	173 1/2	172 1/2	172 1/2
Rye—						
Oct. 67	66	65	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.06 1/2 to \$1.13 1/2; No. 1 northern, \$1.02 1/2 to \$1.09 1/2; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.02 1/2 to \$1.09 1/2; No. 2 northern, 99 1/2 to \$1.05 1/2; No. 3 dark northern, 97 1/2 to \$1.05 1/2; No. 3 northern, 96 1/2 to \$1.01 1/2. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.14 1/2 to \$1.19 1/2; No. 1 hard, \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.11 1/2; No. 2 dark hard Minnesota and South Dakota, \$1.07 1/2 to \$1.08 1/2; No. 2 hard Minnesota and South Dakota, 94 1/2 to 96 1/2. Durum—No. 1 amber, 88 1/2 to 93 1/2; No. 1, 80 1/2 to 87 1/2; No. 2 amber, 85 1/2 to 91 1/2; No. 2, 77 1/2 to 84 1/2; No. 3 amber, 80 1/2 to 88 1/2; No. 3, 73 1/2 to 81 1/2. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 56 1/2 to 56 1/2; No. 3 yellow, 55 1/2 to 55 1/2. Oats—No. 2 white, 29 1/2 to 31 1/2; No. 3 white 28 1/2 to 30 1/2; No. 4 white, 27 1/2 to 28 1/2. Barley—Choice to fancy, 50 1/2 to 53 1/2; medium to good, 46 1/2 to 49 1/2; lower grades, 42 1/2 to 45 1/2. Rye—No. 2, 63 1/2 to 63 1/2. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.18 1/2.

WINNIEPEG

The U.G.G. Livestock Department, St. Boniface, report as follows for week ending September 1.

Receipts this week: Cattle 10,573, hogs 805, sheep 1,033. Last week: Cattle 13,539, hogs 1,204, sheep 664.

The run of cattle this week is a shade lighter than the previous week, prices holding steady up to about the middle of the week, when a little more active trade developed in the better quality stockers, feeders and breeding heifers. With threshing general throughout the West light receipts are anticipated during the coming week, and in consequence steady to perhaps slightly improved prices may be expected. The general feeling expressed by

WHEAT PRICES

Aug. 28 to Sept. 2 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Aug. 28	107 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	90 1/2	81 1/2	72 1/2
29	103 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	89 1/2	80 1/2	71 1/2
30	103 1/2	101 1/2	98 1/2	88 1/2	78 1/2	70 1/2
31	101 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	86 1/2	78 1/2	69 1/2
Sept. 1	102 1/2	101 1/2	98 1/2	88 1/2	80 1/2	70 1/2
2	100 1/2	99 1/2	96 1/2	86 1/2	80 1/2	70 1/2
Week Ago	108	105	104	89 1/2	79 1/2	71
Year Ago	151 1/2	142 1/2	141	130 1/2		

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, August 28 to September 2, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed	2 CW		3 CW		OATS Ex Fd		1 Fd		2 Fd		3 CW		4 CW		Rej.	Fd	FLAX%			RYE	
																			1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Aug. 28	62½	44½	41½	40½	37½	35½	55½	51½	47½	47½	190	186	170	69								
29	61½	44½	41½	40	37½	35½	55	51½	47½	47½	192	188	172	68								
30	60½	44½	41½	40½	37½	35½	54½	51½	47½	47½	192½	188½	172½	66½								
31	59½	44½	40½	40½	37½	35½	54½	50½	46½	46½	192	188	172	66½								
Sept. 1	60	45	40½	40½	37½	35½	55	51	47	47	193	189	173	67½								
2	60½	45½	41½	40½	37½	35½	54½	50½	46½	46½	193½	189½	173½	66½								
Week Ago	61	44½	41½	39½	37½	35½	55	51	47	47	190	186	170	68½								
Year Ago	...	47½	45½	...	...	41½	74½	72	66	66	192	188½	164							

EGGS AND POULTRY

WINNIPEG—Eggs: Dealers are quoting country shippers 19c delivered for straight receipts. They are jobbing extras 33c to 35c, firsts 28c to 29c, straight candled 24c to 25c. There were nine inspections on the prairie provinces last week. Cars of seconds are reported rolling Toronto and Montreal, costing 23 1/2c, f.o.b. Brandon, and 22 1/2c, f.o.b. Winnipeg. Poultry: Receipts of poultry show a slight increase over last week, but not sufficient to affect prices. No dressed stock is being marketed.

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Reliable Grain Commission Merchants

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Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

The Cheerful Plowman

By Edw. Tuft



Danger!

Farm life has many dangers for men of careless ways. Some fall through broken mangers and end their mortal days; while others, slack and heedless, with billy-goats on hand, take chances worse than needless and find the Promised Land! Some farmers ride wild ponies, that kick and buck and rear, and so in time leave cronies in sorrow over here; while others, nothing fearing, drive mules that plunge and tear, so soon go off careering with angels over There! Some race around in autos, in mad, ungoverned style, destroying laws and mottoes and statutes by the mile, decapitating chickens and crashing into men, and going to the dickens in wreckage now and then! Some crawl in front of binders to oil the sickle-head, and tinker with the grinders of hogs that are not dead; some fool with belts and cables and cog-wheels running fast, and meet a fate like Abel's and wind up dead at last! Some climb on ladders older than ladders ought to be, then fall and jam a shoulder and splinter up a knee, while others, glibly painting on scaffolds weak and frail, are picked up bruised and fainting beside their brush and pail! Now I've no foolish fancies that make me cringe and quake, yet I'm not taking chances that I don't have to take! I tackle all the labors that farmers have to do, and many tasks where neighbors are often cut in two; I handle mules and shredders, young colts and garden drills, big tumbling rods and headers, and cows and fanning mills, but with some care, I'm saying, for this old mortal frame—for who would do my haying if I were mashed and lame? In Heaven many mauses are filled with folks, I fear, who took too many chances when they were over here!

Index to Classified Advertisements

Livestock. Situations Vacant.
Poultry. Situations Wanted.
Seeds. Solicitors—Patent and
Farm Lands. Legal.
Farm Machinery and Autos. Dyers and Cleaners.
Nursery Stock. Honey, Syrup, Fruits,
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Lumber, Fence Posts, etc. General Miscellaneous.
Produce.

LIVESTOCK

See also General Miscellaneous

Various

WANTED TO WINTER ON SHARES. CAR OF cattle or several cars sheep, pure-bred preferred. 240-acre farm for sale, or exchange for stock. Alvin Gedde, Kindersley, Sask. 36-2

MOLASSES—FEED MOLASSES IN BARRELS. lowest price. Moore-Morris, 304 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg. 35-2

HORSES

LOST—TWO BAY MARES AND ONE GELDING. branded on right shoulder 8 and right thigh S. G. Baird, Erickson, Man. 35-4

SELLING—CAR LOAD OF HALTER-BROKE Percheron horses, cheap. What offers? Chas. Mudie, Thelma, Alta. 35-4

CATTLE—Shorthorns

AL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS. THE IDEAL cattle. Young stock shipped, crated, by express. Write your wants. Prices low. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 36-5

SHORTHORN BULL, 1,900 POUNDS. SIX years, very quiet and sure, extra stock getter. Box 35, Venn, Sask. 36-5

SELLING—45 REGISTERED SHORTHORNS. cheap, must be sold, no feed. A. E. Johnston, Maymont, Sask. 31-6

Red Polls

RED POLLS

The real dual-purpose, milk and beef, the Farmer's Cow. For information and literature, write: P. J. HOFFMAN, Sec. Canadian Red-Polled Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

Herefords

WRITE FOR PRICES ON HEREFORD COWS, bulls or calves. Saskatchewan Hereford Breeders' Association, Cupar, Sask.

SWINE—Berkshires

BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES. FROM EXHIBITION stock. April and May farrow, from long, mature sows, \$15 and \$20 each, papers included. My sows are by first prize boar, second sow, Calgary. Thos. J. Borbridge, Crossfield, Alta. 35-5

Yorkshires

SELLING—YORKSHIRES. FARM, PHONO-graph, Want beef bull. Wilnot Roach, Douglaston, Sask. 33-5

Poland-Chinas

REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA SPRING PIGS. \$12 to \$15, pedigree furnished. Satisfaction guaranteed. Nicholas Klzchok, Makinak, Man. 36-2

Hampshires

FOR SALE—HAMPSHIRE HERD BOARS. Apply to L. Hagenson, Viking, Alta. 35-3

Various

FOR SALE—ENGLISH LARGE BLACK BOAR. farrowed July 3, the thrifty, quick-developing pig; also one five months old; pedigrees furnished. L. Patterson, Hughenden, Alta. 36-3

SHEEP

FOR SALE—375 GRADE EWES AND LAMBS. \$5.50 head for immediate sale. Snap. A. Davey, Mair, Sask. 36-2

100 YOUNG SHEEP, \$7.00 EACH. JARED Brown, Vermilion, C. immings, Alta. 35-10

POULTRY

See also General Miscellaneous

Plymouth Rocks

HIGH-PRODUCING WHITE AND BARRED Rocks—May hatched pullets and cockerels, sired by son Lady Ella, 282 eggs, and son Lady Ada, 290 eggs, \$1.50 each. Early hatched cockerels, same breeding, weighing already up to six pounds, \$3.50 to \$5.00. H. Higginbotham, Calgary. 36-2

Leghorns

LEGHORNS—PURE-BRED MAY CHICKS. roosters, \$2.00. Alex. Harbottle, Smiley, Sask. 36-2

Various

CULLING THE FLOCK FOR HEAVY LAYERS. Reliable poultry journal series, profusely illustrated, \$1.50, postpaid. M. C. Hermer Agricultural College, Winnipeg.

WANTED—FIFTY PULLETS, LAYING STRAIN. Selling—Hound pups. Thomas Rattray, Killam, Alta.

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Silver Black Foxes

Have you investigated the profits to be made in the breeding of these animals? Information gladly furnished prospective ranchers. As I am one of the pioneers in this industry, I am in a position to advise you regarding the procuring of your foundation foxes. Companies and individuals supplied from my ranches at Summerside and Lot 16. Safe delivery guaranteed. References: Any Bank on Prince Edward Island, A. E. MACLEAN, Water St., SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I.

SELLING—FINE LARGE PAIR GREYHOUNDS. fawn, five months, parents extra fast and wolf killers, price \$18. W. Speak, Bottrel, Alta.

WANTED—THREE GOOD WOLFHOUNDS. guaranteed. A. Sanborn, Chaplin, Sask. 36-3

SEEDS

See also General Miscellaneous

Rye

FALL RYE, IMPROVED STRAIN, 75 CENTS bushel. T. Rumbal, Miami, Man. 35-2

FARM LANDS

See also General Miscellaneous

You Can Make a Good Living

ON Vancouver Island, B.C., on from five acres upwards, in small fruit growing, poultry or mixed farming, and be really enjoying life in our wonderful climate. You never freeze; you never roast; no mosquitoes. Write for pamphlets, maps and information about improved or uncleared land.

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LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED.—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 15 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL.—9 cents a word classified—or \$8.40 an inch classified display—flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

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WE are selling the finest land in Alberta at \$40 to \$75 per acre with full water right. One-fifth cash down, balance in easy, equal payments over 18 years on amortization plan. First instalment of which is not due until at least two years after date of initial cash payment. It will pay you to investigate.

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IRRIGATED FARMS FOR SALE—160-ACRE

farms, improved or unimproved, 30 to 160 acres irrigable land on each parcel, near Lethbridge in Sunny Alberta, can be bought for \$15 to \$35 an acre. No need for pioneering. Well-settled country. Good roads, railways, schools, telephones, agreeable social conditions. Fertile land—success of irrigation farming here already demonstrated. Irrigation system now being constructed under government supervision. Water available in 1923. Write for information concerning crops grown and description and location of farms, to Province of Alberta, Irrigation Council, 111 Provincial Building, Lethbridge, Alta.

FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION ADJOINING town of Swan River, Man., 175 acres cultivated, 20 more cleared, all fenced, nine-room house, furnace, hard and soft water in house, stable, granaries, garage. An excellent home, close to high school, creamery, etc. Also 800-acre farm in central Saskatchewan, 600 cultivated, 200 summer-fallow, plenty water, fenced, two miles from town, good school, five elevators. Would consider house in Winnipeg or Toronto, or first-class land contract, first mortgage. Box 137, Swan River, Man. 36-5

\$1,400 SECURES 100-ACRE FARM, CROPS, horse, 14 cattle and 20 sheep, poultry, pigs, vehicles, implements included if taken soon; wood should pay for all; on improved road, handy town; big city markets; 70 acres loamy tillage; stream-watered pasture; about 3,000 cords wood; six-room house, 20-cow barn, stables, poultry house. To settle affairs now, \$2,800 takes all, only half cash. Details, section 2, illustrated catalog, Canadian farm bargains, free. Strout Farm Agency, 13 B.B. King St. West, Toronto, Canada.

152-ACRE GRAIN AND DAIRY FARM, WITH seven horses, ten cows and calves, poultry, vehicles, machinery included if taken now; comfortable home, income assured on good road, convenient village and lake; 100 acres black loamy tillage; grew 40 bushels wheat, 65 bushels oats to acre last year; wire-fenced pasture, woodland; good five-room house, 14-cow barn, granary. Owner called away, \$4,000 takes all, part cash. Geo. W. Cottam, Strout Farm Agency, Vermilion, Alta.

DON'T WORRY ABOUT DROUGHT—WHY not a profitable living all the time from irrigated fruit and farm lands? Right alongside main line railway station and main highway; 10-acre blocks, \$1,000, easy terms. Best small fruit, vegetable and mixed farming land in B.C. Irrigation system second to none. Modern store, school, hotel, etc. Ideal climate. Write Barriere Land Co., 502-507 Rogers Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. 36-6

LAKEVIEW FRUITLANDS, CRESTON. British Columbia. Ten-acre lots in this subdivision now for sale at only \$60 per acre on terms: 4 1/2 miles from Creston and 1 1/2 miles from Wyndel, in the famous Creston district. Lizard Creek runs through property. Choice location and good soil. Handy to school and transportation. For full particulars, write R. Walmsley, Agent, Creston, B.C. 36-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA— For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia districts, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 344f

SELLING—320 ACRES, OKANAGAN VALLEY. four miles from Armstrong; 160 cultivated, 60 pasture, balance timber; adapted to fruit and mixed farming; no irrigation; modern brick house, large frame bank barn. Further particulars, W. S. Burnett, Armstrong, B.C.

FOR SALE—A1 MIXED FARM, HALF-SECTION, 230 acres good crop, fair buildings, plenty of water and feed; telephone. Only \$30 acre, half cash. Box 148, Manor, Sask.

SELLING—HALF-SECTION, FENCED, 110 acres broken, good buildings, five miles from Cadillac, clear title, \$10 per acre. Apply to owner, J. E. Ratz, Cadillac, Sask.

I WANT FARMS FOR CASH BUYERS. WILL deal with owners only. R. A. McNow, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha Neb.

I HAVE CASH BUYERS FOR SALEABLE farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. Morris M. Perkins, 601 Galtar Bldg., Columbia, Mo. 31-5

CHOICE HALF-SECTION WHEAT LAND IN the famous Swan River Valley, 140 acres crop, building, good water, school beside farm, 3 1/2 miles from Kenville. Box 64, Kenville, Man. 32-5

ASK WORTHINGTON, HE KNOWS, ABOUT farms. The little man with the big experience. Fruit, stock and grain farms, all sizes. Sun Life Bldg., Hamilton, Ont.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 31

SNAP—HALF-SECTION, 255 ACRES IN CROP. Write for particulars. J. Thompson, Basswood, Man.

MIXED FARMING QUARTER, 50 ACRES broken, good district, \$10 acre. Box 38, Traynor, Sask. 34-4

FARM MACHINERY & AUTOS

MAGNETO REPAIRING

SEND IT TO US—IT'S OUR SPECIALTY
 Official Representatives
BOSCH, DIXIE, Spiltdorf, Berlin, K.-W., Kingston, Simms, Webster, Wizard and Teagle Magnets. We are the only official representatives of the different makes of magnets mentioned in our district.

MAGNETO SERVICE STATION LTD. 14th AVE. and BROAD ST., REGINA, SASK.

SELLING—25-BARREL MIDGET MARVELL flour mill in Kipling, Sask., good progressive town. Building 30 x 50, 16 high, hip roof, concrete basement, with complete equipment, \$350; wagons and racks, tank wagon. Cash or guaranteed payment this fall. Everything first-class condition. Francis Stangler, Strathmore, Alta. 34-5

SELLING—25-50 AULTMAN-TAYLOR TRAC- tor, \$1,800; 32-54 Case separator, \$800; new cook car with complete equipment, \$350; wagons and racks, tank wagon. Cash or guaranteed payment this fall. Everything first-class condition. Francis Stangler, Strathmore, Alta. 34-5

SELLING—FAIRVIEW HEIGHTS FARM, three miles south-west of Keeler, Sask.—Mogul engine, 30-hp, Buffalo Pitts separator, 34-56, also eight tractor plows with stubble bottoms, extra shears, all good condition, \$1,000. Chas. Jackson, 2344 Toronto St., Regina, Sask. 36-2

SELL OR TRADE FOR CATTLE OR HORSES 30-60 Hart-Parr and 36-60 Geo. White separator, good condition for threshing; also one eight-furrow Verity gang. Arthur R. Piper, Box 1, Carberry, Man. 36-6

FOR SALE—COMBINATION OUTFIT, 24-46 Lincoln separator, complete Langdon feeder, Hart weigher and blower, 22 H.P. Cushman engine. All as good as new. \$1,200. W. E. Hayden, Nokomis, Sask. 36-6

FOR SALE AT \$1,500, BIG FOUR 20 H.P. ONE- man outfit, with Emerson automatic lift plow, five flat bottoms. Fort Pitt Ranch, Redland Station, Alta. 35-3

SELLING—ONE OLD RED RIVER SPECIAL separator, 40-60, with Garden City wing feeder, almost new. Price \$600. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 31-6

CASE 12-25 TRACTOR, IN GOOD CONDITION. Cash \$300, f.o.b. Carstairs, Alta. Will sell terms at \$350 to responsible party. F. R. Smith, Carstairs, Alta. Phone 8. 35-2

FOR SALE—12-20 HEIDER TRACTOR, IN first-class condition; has never been used for plowing. Price \$550. M. E. Greenlaw, Clanwilliam, Man. 35-2

BARGAIN—30-60 MOGUL INTERNATIONAL oil tractor, A1 condition, \$500 cash. Will take Ford car part payment. Morley Wilson, Creelman, Sask. 35-3

THRESHING OUTFIT, GOOD CONDITION, Pioneer 30-60 gas tractor, 36-56 Geiser slevless separator, housed; belts complete; threshed 1921. Cash \$1,600. N. Ritchie, Stranraer, Sask. 32-5

MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR, 15-30, LISTER separator, 20-blower, grain spout, Langdon self-feeder; bought 1920; cost \$2,900. Sell \$1,200. Chas. Hultgren, Box 1445, Calgary, Alta. 33-5

FOR SALE—ONE HUBER TRACTOR, CHEAP. Just the thing for 22-inch separator. Will trade for horses or cattle. D. E. Johnson, Conquest, Sask. 34-3

SACRIFICE—FORDSON TRACTOR AND Oliver gang, both bottoms, stubble bottom, never used, \$400; first-class condition. Sam Kemp, Redcliff, Alta. 35-4

SELLING—SAWYER-MASSEY 22 H.P. STEAM plowing engine, with 32-inch separator, seven plows, \$2,000; perfect condition. F. Buckle, 343 Rutland St., St. James, Man. 36-2

FOR SALE—HAY PRESS, 16 BY 18; JOHN Deere combination nine-horse engine, perfect condition. \$650 on car. Northern Seed Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.

OLIVER ENGINE GANG, TWO STUBBLE bottoms, price \$70. Geo. Whitley, Kelwood, Man.

SELL OR TRADE—22 H.P. STEAM ENGINE, rebuilt, \$600. Accept light tractor, horses or cattle. J. E. Andrew, Glrvin, Sask. 33-4

SELLING—14-28 AVERY TRACTOR, FOUR- furrow plow, good condition, \$900 cash, \$1,000 two payments. Box 64, Kenville, Man. 32-5

It's None of Our Business

why you want to sell your farm, but we can give you a tip that now is a really good time to locate a buyer. Naturally you want to get the best price possible—that means getting in touch with as many prospects as you can. A little Classified Ad. in The Guide will locate those prospects for you as quickly and economically as you can wish. Selling your farm is your business. Advertising it is our business.

SEE TOP OF THIS PAGE FOR INSTRUCTIONS

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

1,000 CHOICE GREEN-CUT TAMARAC POLES, 3 1/2 to 4-inch top, 14 feet long, good for rafters, straw enclosures, or halved for fence posts. Box 3, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg 36-2

BARGAINS IN CORDWOOD—JACK PINE AND poplar. Write for prices f.o.b. your station. The Prince Albert Fuel Co. Ltd., Prince Albert, Sask.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM- arac and willow. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alta.

SITUATIONS VACANT

SALESMAN WANTED FOR MANITOBA, SAS- katchewan and Alberta to represent "Canada's greatest nurseries." Largest list of hardy varieties, recommended by Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Stone and Wellington, Toronto Ont.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED TO SELL "FLA- on Dash" low gasoline signal for Ford cars. Invention, easy seller, no competition. To equal it for making big money. Write Specialty Sales Agency, Selkirk, Man.

PYRO EXTINGUISHERS—GREATEST first invention of the age. A few p to place this rapid seller. Big Apply to Harry Hinkleman, S.

TEACHERS

WANTED—TEACHER who holds first or second term commencing 8th year, per ordinance to secretary-treasurer Alta.

SOLICITORS

FETHERSTON lished firm Royal Bank B. St. Offices thr.

HUDSON, ORM, barristers, solicitor Building, Winnipeg.

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables

FINEST CLOVER HONEY—FOR 120-POUND orders in 5, 10 or 30-pound pails, delivered, Manitoba, 19c; Saskatchewan, 19 1/2c; Alberta, 20c. pound. Amber honey, 15, 15 1/2, and 16c. pound, delivered. Buckwheat, 12, 12 1/2, 13c. pound, delivered. 25c. brings 5-oz. sample. Special price club orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 36-6

NEW HONEY, NEW PRICES—GUARANTEED No. 1 pure white clover, direct from producer, \$9.00 cash, crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 34-4

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY—NATURE'S PUR- est sweet. All gathered by our own bees. Crate, six ten-pound pails, \$10.20; ten crates, \$9.60 crate; 20 crates, \$9.00. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 35-5

CHOICE ONTARIO CLOVER HONEY NOW ready for shipment. Direct from producer. Put up in ten-pound pails and crated 60-pounds to the crate, \$9.00 crate, f.o.b. Brucefield. J. R. Murdoch, Brucefield, Ont.

BEST QUALITY CLOVER HONEY, PUT UP in five and ten-pound pails. Wm. Thompson, Westwood, Ont. 32-6

RIPE TOMATOES, FIVE-CRATE LOTS, 75c. crate. Cucumbers, five-box lots, 60c. box. W. G. Littlejohn, Erickson, B.C. 34-3

APPLES, \$1.75; PEARS, \$2.00, 40-POUND boxes, plums, \$1.00, 20 pounds. E. Young, New Westminster, B.C. 34-3

PURE MANITOBA HONEY, 60-POUND LOT, 20c. pound. Springfield Beekeepers' Association, Secretary, J. Ripplingale, Oak Bank, Man. 36-6

HONEY, 25 CENTS PER POUND. WILLIAM McLeod, Noreate Man. 34-3

CLOVER HONEY, 60 POUNDS, \$10; 130, \$20. R. E. Adamson, Mt. Elgin, Ont. 36-6

NURSERY STOCK

GROW TREES FROM SEEDS—FOR 50c. WE mail, prepaid, 500 ash tree seeds, or 100 oak seeds, or 250 caragana seeds; grown in Manitoba, 1922; all for this fall's planting. Three times as many for \$1.00. Full instructions accompanying. Batho Bros., Guelph Apartments, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—RASPBERRY CANES, \$4.00 PER 100, September delivery. Mrs. J. Nairn, Glenboro, Man. 35-5

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

Sudbury Woolen Mills Ltd.

SELL

BLANKETS, YARNS, Mackinaw Coats and Pants, Flannels, Underwear, Heavy Cloth, Sweaters. Also do CUSTOM WORK.

WRITE FOR PRICES

SUDBURY, ONT.

COAL The wise man will order his coal early this year. We are prepared to furnish good coal at a fair price. Write or wire.

THE GREAT NORTHERN COAL CO. LTD. 104th AVE. and 104th ST., EDMONTON, ALTA. Sole Agents for "Alberta" Coal

SMOKING TOBACCO

Try our Virginia and Burley broken leaf mixture. Natural form, 80c pound; 10-pound lot, \$7.00 delivered, prepaid, by mail.

CHAS. BARNARD, LEAMINGTON, ONT.

PRODUCE

Poultry Prices

Fowl, in good condition	16c-18c
Chickens, 2 1/2 lbs. and up	20c-22c
Turkeys,	

ARMY GOODS ORDERED SOLD

DEPT. Hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of surplus goods, including Army and Navy clothing and equipment of all descriptions, in our three big Vancouver warehouses ready for immediate shipment to the entire Canada. We urge you to carefully read the prices quoted in this advertisement and realize the tremendous savings you make by ordering through the **ARMY AND NAVY STORE, VANCOUVER, B.C.** (Trade mark used, please, that all government goods we offer you are good, strong, and built to government specifications up to a standard and thousands of farmers, mechanics, railroaders, public institutions, and of life are continually sending us mail orders and reaping the benefit of the sale. If you want to reduce the high cost of living, join our position as distributors of government surplus supplies than your fondest expectation.

GLOVES

2,000 pairs **ARMY ONE-FINGER MITTS**, as illustrated; made of selected buckskin finished horsehide, 3-inch cuff, adjustable back strap; cost government, we believe, about \$2.00 per pair. Our Special Price, ver pair..... **.49**

18,000 pairs **KHAKI ARMY GLOVES**, pure wool; worth \$1.00. Sale Price..... **.39**

WORK GLOVES, made of extra heavy weight, specially treated waterproof canvas, same as used for automobile tops; very durable. Price, per pair..... **.19**

LEATHER WORK GLOVES, with or without gauntlet. Per pair..... **.35**

UNDERWEAR

OVER 50,000 GARMENTS OF PURE WOOL ARMY AND NAVY UNDERWEAR TO BE SOLD IN THIS GIGANTIC SALE. Heavy ribbed PURE WOOL UNION SUITS (combinations), sizes 34 to 44. Extra quality, \$2.45 worth \$5.00. Now, per suit..... **\$1.25**

10,000 garments U.S. Navy medium weight worsted KNIT WOOL UNDERWEAR (will not scratch). Sizes: drawers, 32, 34, 36 only; shirts, 38, 40, 42 only. Worth \$2.50 per garment. Our Price..... **\$1.25**

150 dozen medium weight COTTON RIBBED UNION SUITS, superbly finished, silk-bound seams; all sizes. Sale Price, per suit..... **\$1.85**

ARMY FINE WOOL UNDERWEAR—Scotch knit, flat ribbed, medium weight. Sizes: drawers, 32, 34, 36 only; shirts, 34, 36, 38 only. Sale Price..... **.98**

11,000 pairs of EXTRA QUALITY NAVY DRAWERS—Guaranteed pure virgin wool, extra heavy. Sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 only. Commercial value, \$3.50 pair. Our Price..... **.98**

ARMY PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR, heavy rib; all sizes. Regular \$2.50. Sale Price..... **\$1.29**



FUR GAUNTLET MITTS

Made for U.S. Government for Alaskan and Siberian Army Service. Wool lined, 15 ins. long; three selected muskrat skins, beautifully matched—\$6.00 worth of skins in every pair. Regular retail price, \$12.50. Our price, per pair..... **\$2.95**

SEND CHARGES

All orders from Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario must be accompanied with the following amounts to cover express and postal rates:

Up to \$10	.....	\$ .75
\$10 to 15	.....	1.00
15 to 20	.....	1.50
20 to 30	.....	2.00
30 to 50	.....	2.50
50 to 100	.....	3.50

Over \$100..... We pay charges
Make Money Orders payable to
W. J. Mitchell.

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS

OVER 25,000 PURE-WOOL BLANKETS (LARGEST STOCK IN CANADA) TO BE SOLD AT LESS THAN THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

U.S. ARMY KHAKI BLANKETS, size 64x84 inches. Sale Price..... **\$2.98**

PURE-WOOL HEAVY POINT BLANKETS; colors, red, blue or brown; size 62x82 inches. Extra quality. Sale Price, per pair..... **\$7.50**

BRITISH NAVY BLANKETS, white, extra heavy; size 68x89 inches. Guaranteed by the government to be 100 per cent. pure wool without any admixture of any description. Weight about 12 pounds per pair. New Authorized Price, each..... **\$4.95**

Large size, PURE-WOOL WHITE HOSPITAL BLANKETS, extra long Australian wool, beautifully finished. Price, per pair..... **\$8.95**

PURE-WOOL GREY DOUBLE BLANKETS—Regular price, \$10. Sale Price, per pair..... **\$4.95**

10,000 BLANKETS—All guaranteed pure wool, at less than cost of production. ARMY GREY WOOL BLANKETS. Sale Price..... **\$2.98**

Extra Fine Quality Double ALL-WOOL GREY BLANKETS, 64-84 inches. Sale Price..... **\$6.00**

Extra heavy, large size, 68x88 inches, double ALL-WOOL GREY ARMY BLANKETS. Very fine quality, beautifully finished; worth \$15. Now, per pair..... **\$6.95**

WHITE HOSPITAL BLANKETS—Pure Australian wool, extra quality. Per pair..... **\$6.95**

ARMY BREECHES

U.S. ARMY COTTON BREECHES; regular issue, reclaimed; No. 1 condition. Sizes 26 to 34. Suitable for men or ladies. Now..... **.98**

18,000 pairs extra quality Class "A," U.S. ARMY COTTON BREECHES, suitable for ladies, girls, men or boys; sizes 26 to 36. Worth about \$5.00. Our Price..... **\$1.50**

2,000 pairs ARMY RIDING BREECHES—Pure wool serge, in sizes 30 to 36. (Used.) Sale Price..... **\$2.50**

5,000 pairs REGULATION ARMY RIDING BREECHES—Pure wool; No. 1 government, reclaimed; sizes 30 to 36. Worth \$3.50. Sale Price..... **\$3.50**

When ordering Breeches give weight and height; also write name and address plainly.

2,000 pairs of MEN'S HIGH-GRADE CIVILIAN PANTS—All colors and patterns in heavy tweeds, fine worsteds; in sizes from 31 to 44. Regular values to \$7.50. Sale Price..... **\$2.98**

ARMY PURE WOOL SERGE PANTS, Khaki; sizes 31 to 36 only. Worth \$8.00. Now..... **\$3.45**

ARMY KHAKI MACKINAW PANTS, extra heavy, all wool; all sizes. Sale Price..... **\$4.95**

Extra quality BLUE SERGE PANTS, heavy weight; also very high grade PURE WOOL CASHMERES; assorted patterns; sizes 32 to 42. Sale Price..... **\$5.50**

ARMY OVERALL PANTS, in blue. Renovated by Government, but in perfect condition. Sizes 32 to 38 only. Now..... **.69**

OVERALL JUMPERS, to match, small and medium sizes only. Now..... **.49**

SHIRTS

Over 2,000 dozen WORK SHIRTS, cotton and wool, thrown out at prices that are amazing. Don't fail to include a few shirts in your order.

Heavy weight khaki COTTON ARMY SHIRTS, well made. Sizes 14 to 17½. Sale Price..... **\$1.50**

Grey, light-weight FLANNEL SHIRTS, two pockets; well made; sizes 14 to 16½. Worth \$3.50. Our Price..... **\$1.95**

Light weight, WOOL MACKINAW CLOTH SHIRTS. Sizes 14 to 17; colors, blue, brown, maroon. Worth \$5.00. Now..... **\$1.98**

U.S. ARMY OFFICERS' SHIRTS, pure wool serge, two pockets, double elbow, well tailored and reinforced throughout. Sizes, 13 to 17½. Worth \$10. Our Price..... **\$4.45**

KHAKI WOOL FLANNEL SHIRTS—Collar attached; sizes 15½ to 18 only. Worth \$4.50. Our price..... **\$2.45**

ARMY AND NAVY STORE



Above is a reproduction of our large warehouse, No. 3, located at 81 Pender St. West, Vancouver, B.C., Wholesale Dept., and mail orders are shipped from this six-story building. Address all correspondence to our office and retail store, 40-42-44 HASTINGS STREET WEST

BOOTS

Kitchener extra heavy ARMY BOOTS, hobnailed soles; worth \$12.50. Sizes 9½ to 11½ only; widths A to EE. Sale Price..... **\$4.95**

2,000 pairs Army style, Munson last WORK BOOTS; all sizes; medium weight. Guaranteed solid leather. Sale Price..... **\$3.95**

Extra fine HIGH-CUT BOOTS, 10-inch tops, solid leather throughout. All sizes. Sale Price..... **\$6.45**

5,000 pairs regulation Army MARCHING BOOTS; an exceptionally fine work boot; medium and heavy weights; sizes 5 to 12, widths B to EE. Special Price..... **\$5.95**

6,000 pairs OFFICERS' DRESS BOOTS, made of finest quality dark mahogany calf-skin; double soles. We have distributed thousands of these boots to people of Western Canada and everybody is more than satisfied. Sale Price..... **\$6.95**

NAVY BOOTS, Class "A"—Worth \$10. In sizes 8 and 9 only. Sale Price..... **\$4.95**

ARMY WRAP LEGGINGS (Regulation Puttees)—New. Now..... **\$1.00**

CANVAS LEGGINGS—Regulation U.S. Army issue. Sale Price..... **.95**

BRITISH NAVY LEATHER LEGGINGS—Finest quality leather. All sizes. Sale Price..... **\$1.50**

ARMY TAN RUBBERS—Sizes 9 to 12; extra heavy. Suitable to wear over work boots. Sale Price, 50c, postage 20c extra. Total..... **.70**

BLACK NAVY RUBBERS, roll edge, extra quality. Fit any medium round toe boot. Sizes 8 and 9 only. Worth \$2.00. Now..... **.95**

ARMY AND NAVY SOX

HANSON'S PURE WOOL ARMY SOX. Finest quality khaki. Now..... **.45**

NAVY SOX, made of pure-wool, two-thread worsted yarn. Sizes, small and medium only; color navy blue. Special Price, per pair..... **.25**

Extra heavy ALL-WOOL GREY ARMY SOX, worth .75. Now, per pair..... **.35**

HEAVY-WEIGHT SOX (Cotton), black or cordovan; an extra fine wearing sox. Now, per pair..... **.21**

SWEATERS

British Navy issue, pure-wool, extra heavy worsted JERSEY PULL-OVER SWEATERS. Color, navy blue. Worth \$7.50. Sizes 36 to 48. Now..... **\$2.95**

Heavy WOOL PULL-OVER SWEATERS, high roll neck. Colors, blue, brown and grey; sizes 34 to 40. Sale Price..... **\$3.95**

GREY JUMBO-KNIT SWEATER COATS, made of surplus Army yarn; pure wool; V neck (without collar). Sizes 38 to 48. Special Price..... **\$2.98**

HEAVY PURE-WOOL JUMBO-KNIT SWEATER COATS, assorted colors, shawl collar; sizes 34 to 40; extra quality. Price..... **\$5.95**

Extra fine, pure-wool, medium weight WORSTED JERSEYS, plain or fancy patterns. Worth \$4.50. Sale Price..... **\$2.85**

70.00 SWEATER COATS—High grade; all colors; sizes to 42. Sale Price..... **\$3.45**

40-42-44 HASTINGS STREET WEST, VANCOUVER, B.C.

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1922

This list supersedes and cancels all previous price quotations. Merchants and dealers wishing to purchase in wholesale quantities are invited to write for special trade quotations.

ARMY TUNICS

12,000 KHAKI TUNICS (Cotton)—Regulation U.S. Army fatigue uniform coats; sizes 32 to 38 only. Now..... **.69**

Now U.S. ARMY TUNICS for growing boys; sizes 32 to 36 only. Made of fine wool serge (khaki). A wonderful work coat; cost government over \$11. Sale Price..... **\$1.25**

New shipment ARMY TUNICS, O.D.—All-wool, serge-lined Army Tunics, U.S. issue. A very fine work coat; new shipment. Sizes 34 to 38. Sale Price..... **\$1.75**

ARMY TUNICS—Sizes 38 to 44; pure wool serge uniform coat. Brand New. Worth \$12. Sale Price..... **\$2.45**

Now Extra heavy, all-wool ARMY MACKINAW COATS, full Norfolk style; colors, khaki and other assorted dark patterns. Sizes 34 to 46. Sale Price..... **\$7.95**

Now KHAKI ARMY SLICKER COATS, double breasted, lined; Mounted Police style. Worth \$10.50. Now..... **\$6.45**

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S RAINCOATS—Double texture, belted or plain models; assorted colors. Sizes 32 to 40 only. Worth to \$20.00. Now..... **\$6.95**

Now ARMY KHAKI FATIGUE SLACKS—Extra heavy; all sizes; cuff or plain bottoms. Sale Price..... **\$2.25**



RAINCOATS

TWEED TOP, RUBBER-LINED RAINCOATS—Dark colors, guaranteed absolutely waterproof. Regular \$25. Now only..... **\$9.90**

ENGLISH GABARDINE, FULL-LENGTH WATER-PROOFS—Made in regulation civilian style of surplus army cloth; sizes to 46. Sale Price..... **\$7.50**

ARMY OVERCOATS

Pure wool, reclaimed, No. 1 condition. Sizes 34 to 40 only. Now..... **\$5.50**

5,000 ARMY JERKINS

Made of high quality calf-skin; length 32 inches; O.D. blanket lined. Very useful for farmers, mechanics, hunters and outdoor workers. Commercial value about \$11.50. Our Price..... **\$4.95**

ARMY BAGS—Made of heavy Blue Denim—just right for laundry bags or general use. Now..... **.59**

ARMY Haversacks—Medium size; cost the government \$2.00 each. Our Price..... **.50**

Large size, fitted with shoulder straps. Our Price..... **.75**

ARMY WEB BELTS—Fine quality, regular army issue. Our Price..... **.19**

ARMY SADDLES—Regulation U.S. ARMY SADDLES, with full equipment. Sale Price..... **\$14.75**

ARMY BRIDLES—Regulation ARMY BRIDLES, including double set of reins and two bits. Complete outfit. Now..... **\$2.95**

50 MEN'S PAD GARTERS. Sale Price..... **.24**

ARMY BATH TOWELS, size 21x42 inches. Sale Price..... **.40**

ARMY KHAKI HANDKERCHIEFS, large size. Sale Price..... **.10**

ALUMINUM MESS KITS. New Sale Price..... **.69**

ARMY GAS MASKS—Absolutely new—cost the government \$30 each. To clear quick, Our Price..... **\$1.95**

ARMY GILLETTE RAZORS. Sale Price..... **.95**

ALUMINUM WATER BOTTLES—Regular Army Service Issue—worth \$1.50. Our Price..... **.49**

Great Sale
Army and Navy Goods
ARMY AND NAVY STORES - 40-42-44 HASTINGS ST. W., VANCOUVER, B.C.

OVER 40,000 SATISFIED MAIL ORDER CUSTOMERS AND STILL GROWING